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FROM THE SOUTH.

TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.

The Rebels Justifying Their Barbarities.

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MORE ABOUT THE FOOD QUESTION.

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GENERAL SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to Nov. 16, with the Memphis-Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal* of Nov. 11, and extract the following interesting intelligence:

THE PRISONERS.

THE REBELS JUSTIFYING THEIR CONDUCT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.

The *Dispatch* has thought it right, not with a view of satisfying our enemies, nor of stopping their slanders, (for that cannot be done,) but in order to vindicate the character of the Confederate Government in the eyes of its own people first, and of the civilized world afterward, so soon as our protests can reach it, to formally refute those horrible stories now so rife in the Yankee Press, of the cruel sufferings inflicted on the prisoners of war in Richmond. The *Dispatch* justly concludes that this outcry has been raised for two purposes: First, to justify our enemies in savage acts of pretended retaliation upon Confederate prisoners in their hands, whom they refuse to exchange under false pretexts; and, second, to "blow up the declining war spirit." Preparatory to their next determined effort to capture Richmond, they desire to rouse a feeling of horror and indignation against us at the thought of the abominable crimes and atrocities of the "doomed city," which may give in their next advance the zeal of a crusade, or of those expeditions formerly made by European nations against the pirates of Algiers. They burn to apply the torch to the four corners of Richmond, and to let loose the thirteen thousand prisoners to all the wildest excesses that ever were perpetrated on a sacked city given over to massacre and pillage.

We reprint, and adopt, the vindication made by the *Dispatch*:

"We have made inquiries upon the subject, which satisfy us that all is done for the support and comfort of the Yankee multitude which the Confederate Government is capable of doing. A fact came to our notice yesterday morning which will be a striking illustration of the true state of things to all fair minds. Several persons of respectable standing in this community were endeavoring to obtain a small quantity of some portions of the beef which have been permitted to be sold at the commissary shops to the general public, but we are informed by the man in charge that they could not have it, as it was now required by the Yankee prisoners. *Here are our people denied provisions for themselves and their children to feed these Yankees, who have come to destroy us!* We do not mention this in the way of complaint; on the contrary, we give the Government credit for its merciful disposition, but this single fact sufficiently disproves the base and malignant falsehood that we are seeking to starve the Yankees, when, in reality, it is our own people that are in danger of starving in order that these prisoners may be fed.

To any one willing to listen to reason and truth, it must be apparent that thirteen thousand Yankee prisoners thrust upon a community already overcrowded, having great difficulty to provide the plainest articles of food for its own tables, *cannot expect, with the best dispositions on our part, to fare sumptuously every day. We know people, once in affluence, who would be glad to be assured of as liberal a daily provision as these Yankee prisoners.* It may be that their food is plain, and not abundant, but it is as good and as plentiful as, with our straightened means, we can supply. Liars ought to have good memories, and to keep up a show, at least, of consistency, and therefore we would suggest to the mendacious Yankee scribes who accuse us of deliberately starving our prisoners, whether, if it be true, as they daily assert, that the people of Richmond are threatened with the horrors of famine, it may not be that the alleged famine among their prisoners is involuntary?

If we are starving ourselves, how can we keep them from starving? But the truth is that, though straightened in our own means of life, we are doing as well for our prisoners as for ourselves. Seventy bullocks a day are sacrificed for their commissariat, and bread in proportion to their numbers. Our own people, as we know of our own personal knowledge, are in some cases denied meat for their own families, because it is necessary for the Yankees.

We have abstained from referring to the unspeakable horrors which our prisoners have suffered in Fort Delaware and other Yankee prisons, because two wrongs do not make a right. But we may at least say to the Yankee prisoners that if they suffer here it is not our fault, who cannot help it, but the fault of their own Government, who will not exchange prisoners—who will only send us back our sick and wounded men, and, when we return others in the same condition, basely and of wanton malice pretend that their sufferings are the result of starvation in Southern prisons.

MURDER OF A UNION PRISONER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 16th.

The paroled Yankee stabbed at the brothel of John Thomas on Friday night was named John Morton, and hails from Pennsylvania.

He was intoxicated, and commenced praising up Abe Lincoln and his Government in the presence of the Southern soldiers who were in the house. They heard him through, and then one caved in his mouth with a spittoon and the other cut him entirely through the upper part of the thigh. He came nigh bleeding to death before he could be carried to the hospital.

The parties to the assault walked away, asserting that he was not the first Yankee they had killed, and he would not be the last.

On Saturday night three of the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle attempted to leave the lines of their encampment, but, being discovered by the guard, were hailed, but not heeding, were fired upon. One was killed instantly and two others seriously wounded.

We understand the authorities sustain the guard and the officers in charge of the island.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 16.

—The flag-of-truce steamer from Fortress Monroe which reached City Point on Saturday evening, brought up about 80 more tons of freight, consisting of food and clothing, consigned by Northern societies and individuals to the care of the Confederate authorities, for distribution among the Yankee prisoners in Richmond and elsewhere. About forty tons were received from Petersburgh yesterday, and the balance is on its way.

—On Thursday seven hundred and twelve prisoners of war, with 11 commissioned officers, captured from Burnside's army in Tennessee by Gen. Ransom, were received at the Libby, and appropriated to the keeping of the various prisons. Several small squads were received during yesterday from the various points of military operations.

—Yesterday morning, everything being in a state of preparation at Danville, seven hundred of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond were forwarded to that point to be quartered and fed. This morning several hundred more will be forwarded to Danville, and a similar number will be sent forward daily until the number approximates the accommodations, which are for about six thousand. Then Lynchburgh will be complimented with its quota, assessed at between two and three thousand. This will leave less than six thousand prisoners to be cared for in Richmond, unless the number be increased by other arrivals.

—Thirty-three prisoners escaped from Castle Thunder last week, by sapping and mining under its walls.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE REBELS IN A BAD WAY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.

As the Knoxville *Register*, now published in Atlanta, is supposed to be in the confidence of Gen. Bragg, and as one is glad to have any sort of indications of what is going forward in those parts, we give an article from that journal in reply to some observations of the *Rebel*:

Bragg's Movements.—The Atlanta *Register* mentions a report that Gen. Bragg's army is falling back on Dalton. It professes not to believe the rumor, but labors industriously to apologize for it if true.—*Rebel.*

The road from Chickamauga Station to the camps of Bragg's army is very much cut up on account of the recent rains in that region, and the travel over the road is in almost as bad a condition as was the road from Centreville to Manassas in 1861.—*Rebel.*

There are no obstacles in the way of bringing up supplies from Nashville to the Federals, except the occasional ones created by the raids of our enterprising guerrillas, which are only temporary and soon removed.—*Rebel.*

The last two extracts have a bearing on the first, unless Bragg can close the "windows of Heaven and build a Giant's Causeway."

But hear the *Rebel* again. It is surely impelled by no motives of kindness to Gen. Bragg, and yet it sustains us in the very anticipated movements suggested by the *Register* some days ago:

The unwelcome truth presents itself that we have seven miles to wagon provisions over a bad road, through Chickamauga Creek and Chattanooga Run, over a swampy, miry country, *while the enemy is within two miles of his railway terminus with which to transport his supplies.* As the Winter approaches, and bad weather renders the roads more and more impassable to Missionary Ridge, the sufferings and annoyances of our army will increase. *Necessity will compel Bragg to abandon his present tenable line along Missionary Ridge for one further to the rear, and where the flanking manœuvres of the enemy will find him with less advantage. The hopes of an advance into Tennessee are gradually dissipating. The best informed military authority cannot conceive a way by which the enemy may be successfully flanked, while it is admitted on all sides, that a direct assault is out of the question. We begin now to fear that the army will not advance—but the reverse.*

Why does the *Rebel* itself "labor industriously to apologize" for an anticipated retreat of Gen. Bragg? Do the patent facts and necessities of the "situation" compel it to do justice to the General-in-Chief?

We differ from the *Rebel* in this, that we do not believe that Bragg will retreat. He may so change his position, as we before stated, as to enable him to communicate with this city more readily, and with strong detachments not known to be in motion. *In very truth, a large part of our army is now advancing, but under such restrictions that the whole may be speedily consolidated to meet Grant, if he comes out from Chattanooga.*

The *Rebel* thus closes its jeremiad:

"As the likelihood of an advance diminishes, and the prospect of recovering the lost territory of Tennessee fades into distance, we may as well be prepared for this. We can only be patient and untiring in our labors, and wait to 'see what we shall see.'"

Well, we can't tell the *Rebel* precisely "what we shall see," but if Grant does not speedily flank Bragg, and compel him to retire to the position of which we have heretofore spoken, he will find himself flanked, and then the boot will be on "tother leg." *Bragg's difficulties in finding clothing and foraging for his army has been almost insuperable.* No General "who sleeps after sunrise" could have achieved what Bragg has already accomplished, under circumstances so unfavorable. But Thomas has been subjected to like difficulties, and, as we predicted when the Federals first took possession of Chattanooga, the army that was first in a thoroughly intrenched position, and then furnished with its indispensable trains, would be the first to make a flank movement. Bragg has beaten Thomas, and the movement progresses.

LEADERS AND HOPES.

From the Atlanta (Ga.,) Appeal, Nov. 11.

Gen. Hood will leave this afternoon for Richmond. He travels on a litter, but we are glad to see that during his short stay here he has greatly improved, and we learn that there is little doubt that he will, in due time, be able to mount and assume active duties in the field. It is as gratifying to us to state, as it will be to our readers to learn, that this heroic and indefatigable officer has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and that the corps in Gen. Bragg's army now commanded by the gallant Breckinridge, will be known as Hood's corps.

We commit no indiscretion in giving to the public the names of some honored heroes whom we had the pleasure to see on Saturday gather around the bedside of the wounded General, at the residence of Col. J. S. Thrasher. Among them we may name Lieut.-Gen. Polk, Major-Gen. Cheatham, and Major-Gen. G. W. Smith. The former has left for the West, where he will coöperate with Jos. E. Johnston; Gen. Cheatham has gone, we understand, on a visit to Mobile, and Gens. Hood and G. W. Smith will remain a few days at Wilmington to visit Gen. Whiting, who commands that important post, after which they will proceed to Richmond.

An unfortunate series of events compelled Gen. G. W. Smith to resign his position in the army, by which the country has for a time lost his invaluable services in a military capacity, but we know that every effort of his great mind is bent to the good of the cause, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when we shall see him restored to a high field of public usefulness.

Although we cannot so far invade the sanctity of friendship as to make public the private conversation of these commanders and leaders, we may say that all of them are confidently hopeful of our cause, and the tone of their words and thoughts was cheering in the highest degree. There was, too, that spirit of brotherhood among them which we should be glad to see prevail in all the military circles of our country. We would that we could, with safety to the common cause, give to our readers a view of the cheering hopes that animate those of our leaders. But prudence bids us to silence, and them to a gallant waiting for the unfolding of time.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN BRAGG AND HIS GENERALS.

The quarrel between Bragg and his subordinates continues unabated. The Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking on the subject, says:

"In the meantime it is stated that two Major-Generals—Cheatham and Buckner—have asked to be relieved of their commands under Gen. Bragg. This is a disagreeable circumstance, taken in connection with the protest which all the officers of that rank are known to have made to the President against the continuance of Gen. Bragg in command of the army. In justice to the Confederate public, we must observe that such things as these give at least an excuse for the distrust of that commander's military skill and energy which they have so generally displayed. It is true, the criticizing public know little of strategy and tactics, and must acquiesce in the judgment of the military authorities, yet there are some things which all men can remark. They remark, for example, that no Lieutenant or Major-General of Lee's army ever expressed dissatisfaction with the abilities of that General, or protested against his continuance in command of them, or hesitated to advance or retreat as he ordered, with full assurance that whatsoever he determines upon is best. Gen. Lee has met with more decided disasters than has Gen. Bragg; yet what soldier or civilian ever said 'It is time to have done with Gen. Lee.'

We admit that so much the greater will be Gen. Bragg's triumph, so much the more splendid and conspicuous the vindication of the President's wisdom, if affairs at Chattanooga come to a good end; for which we most devoutly pray."

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 13, in an editorial on the Army of Tennessee, also says:

"Since the battle of Chickamauga the Army of Tennessee has lost the services of Lieutenant-General Polk, Lieut.-Gen. Hill, Major-Gen. Forrest, Major-General Cheatham, Major-General Buckner. With the exception of Gen. Hill these officers have served from the beginning with that army, commanded its confidence—some of them to a high degree of enthusiasm—and were undoubtedly among the most skillful, intrepid and devoted of leaders. But great as was their value to that army, if their withdrawal had left nothing but concord and harmony there, they could well have been spared. Unfortunately, the information that reaches us is far otherwise. Harmony does not prevail, confidence does not exist. To secure these there is no officer, no hundred officers that it would not be well to remove, for without confidence of men in their commanders and commanders in their men there is no army can be relied on.

And it is suicidal to leave anything with this army uncertain that can be made sure; for it *must* succeed; *must* beat back the enemy from the great central position he now holds, or at least hold him back from a further progress southwest, or every position we have is turned, and the Confederacy will be overrun—not subjugated, but overrun. Cannot the President be induced to consider properly and to do the only thing that will make the army of Tennessee fully, consciously and certainly capable of executing successfully the great task devolved upon it?

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 12.

It has become very clear that another huge battle is to be fought in Northern Georgia before the Winter begins. The concentration of Federal troops at Chattanooga continues. Distant reinforcements are first in motion to that point. Two corps of Meade's army began the march; now we know that the Yankee troops in Northern Alabama are upon the way. Hooker and Burnside's corps, being the nearest to the scene, will be moved the last, so that all may mass on the same centre as nearly as possible at the same time.

This conglomeration of men at Chattanooga can have no other object than another battle during the present season. Chattanooga is not the place to provision troops in Winter quarters. It is with great difficulty that the men already there have been hitherto supplied with half rations. If it were the intention of the Federal General to remain at rest during this Winter, and strike his decisive blow next Spring, certainly he would not collect his whole force on one barren spot four or five months before the time of action. He would let it Winter in detachments at points of considerable distance from each other, that they might draw supplies from a large extent. *It is impossible to behold the gathering of troops from East and West at Chattanooga without a conviction that they are soon to be used.*

But there is little reason to fear the result and much to hope from it. Our army is fully as large as any General can handle, composed of the best material, restored to confidence in itself by the victory of Chickamauga, and must be attacked in chosen positions. If its General is competent and watchful, the result will be a sure victory. *But the advance of Grant, when it is made, will be sudden as an avalanche.* That is his style of war, and in it he won Donelson and Baker's Creek. *If the Confederate army is again caught at the latter place, where one-half was surprised and routed and the other not engaged, the result may be the catastrophe of Georgia.*

BRAGG'S SITUATION AND GENIUS.

The Atlanta *Register*, of the 5th, has the following touching the "situation:"

"The fact must be conceded that just now there is no imperative reason why Bragg should give battle. If he can choose his own ground, and thus equalize the two opposing armies, there would be no danger of defeat; in fact, victory would be absolutely certain. He may now be outnumbered, and it is thought by military men that he should merely hold the enemy at bay, until coming events compel, as they must, the retreat of Thomas from Chattanooga.

President Davis meant all that he said when he declared that before the campaign closed our army would repossess Tennessee. But there are accidents in war against which no human genius and forethought can provide. Such an event might occur in East Tennessee; but if we read aright what has been done and the movements now being executed, and no disaster befall detachments of our armies, the withdrawal of Thomas from Chattanooga becomes, at no distant day, inevitable. He will first seek to crush Bragg, but it happens, whatever Bragg's enemies may say of him, that they concur in ascribing to him those qualities which made Fabius immortal, and rendered Washington's military reputation as admirable as his unselfish patriotism. *Bragg knows when and how to retreat.* Tennessee can be redeemed without a battle at Chattanooga. In accomplishing this result, a retrograde movement may be made, but it will be that of a chess-player, who loses a pawn to catch a 'castle.'

We have no authority for the suggestion that a retrograde movement may occur, and only speculate upon facts which appear alike in Northern and Southern journals."

BISHOP POLK AGAIN IN COMMAND.

To Gen. L. Polk, Atlanta, Ga.:

General: After an examination into the causes and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army commanded by Gen. Bragg, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to justify a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry; and I therefore dismiss the application.

Your appointment to a new field of duty alike important and difficult, is the best evidence of my appreciation of your past services and expectations of your future career.

I am very truly and respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

SPIES—THE CURRENCY—HOW THE TIME PASSES.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

Holly Springs, Miss., Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Since Gen. Chalmer's raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, everything has been remarkably quiet, and but few of the blue devils hav been here. Chalmers is still at the Tallahatchie River, and his command are in excellent fighting trim. Gen. Richardson, with his gallant command, were at Pontotoc yesterday.

About a week ago, 30 or 40 Yankees dashed into Holly Springs early in the morning, and, proceeding at once to certain houses, demanded the surrender of some Confederate soldiers, whom they had been informed were in town. In this way they captured some of our furloughed soldiers, three of whom had only arrived the previous day. That we have spies in our very midst, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the Yankees boast of having men and women in their employ, (and, shall I say it?) residents of the "City of Flowers," who furnish them with all the information they want. It is said they report once a week at La Grange.

The people of this portion of the State are cursed with another evil which is beginning to assume huge proportions, growing out of the cotton trade with Memphis, and which, if not checked, will cause much suffering, not only among the poor people, but "those well to do" in this country, during the coming Winter season. Greenbacks are "all the rage," so to speak, among some of our people, and there seems to be a perfect mania on the subject of their acquisition. Everybody who can buy a bale of cotton is sending it to Memphis, and converting it into greenbacks, at prices ranging from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound. With this money some of them purchase such supplies as cannot be procured in this part of Dixie, and which are indispensably necessary to their comfort and well being. If this trade could be stopped here it would not be so bad, but such is not the case, and many are speculating largely. This is much to be regretted, and should be discountenanced by all good loyal citizens. These people do not exactly refuse to sell for Confederate money, but when asked if they have anything to sell they answer *no*, but if *greenbacks* are offered in exchange for any commodity it is always forthwith coming. After all, it amounts to the same thing.

Now, there are a great many people who have no cotton, and no means with which to buy it, *and if this cotton trade, now opened by Grant to certain counties in North Mississippi, is not stopped much suffering must be the consequence. Already Confederate money, though plentiful enough for all needful purposes, is almost valueless here, and many regard it as so many "chips" in comparison with greenbacks.* Strange as it may seem, yet this system of cotton trade and speculation is carried on by good Southern men, and winked at by most, if not acquiesced in by all. Of its pernicious effects all must be aware. As yet there seems to be but little speculation in the currency, but those who have greenbacks refuse to sell for less than from $6 to $8 for $1 in Confederate notes, and often at higher rates. The scarcity of and consequent demand for greenbacks, stimulated by the necessities of the people, will, I very much fear, raise the prices of provisions so high that even the necessaries of life cannot be procured by many families, whose husbands, sons and brothers are now fighting for their country. These are cruel war times, it is true, and there are many who seem to think themselves commissioned to engage in a trade or traffic which yields them bountifully of this world's stores, even at the sacrifice of their conscience, their God, and their country. Is this right? Is there no remedy? We have been told of people "who have eyes, and yet see not; ears, and who hear not." This world is full of them, and the war has unveiled very many of them. They shut their eyes and close their ears, and cry: "*Fill up my coffers; give me* to eat and drink, for to-morrow I die."

I understand that the military authorities are repairing the Central Railroad from Water Valley to the Tallahatchie River, and that the trains will soon be running as far north as the latter place.

The Legislature of this State will convene at Columbus, Miss., on Monday next. The recent elected Representatives from this country, viz.: Jas. Fort, Richard Daniel, E. W. Upshaw, Capt. Howard H. Falconer, and Senator John W. C. Watson, left yesterday for the latter place. Marshall County may well be proud of her Representatives, as they are all good and true men, well known and appreciated for their ability, integrity and worth.

Holly Springs being the half-way or intermediate point between La Grange and the Tallahatchie River, and so subject to the enemy's raids that regular business of every kind has been entirely suspended. The few remaining storehouses have long since been closed, and now every day seems like the Sabbath. The old citizens congregate on the street corners every day to discuss the news, listen to flying rumors and whittle soft pine with their jack-knives; while the boys assemble on the common, organize companies, divide their forces, and with slings and pebbles, Minié balls and fragments of shells, fight miniature battles. Thus time passes until some one reports the Yankees coming, when all disperse each to his respective home, there to remain until the Yankees are gone.

A citizen of this place on his way to Memphis, day before yesterday, with a bale of cotton, was met on the road by four men, representing themselves as Confederate soldiers, but who were evidently disguised Yankee robbers, and robbed of $150 in greenbacks, his wagon and team, and ordered to report at headquarters in five days, if he could find it. The people here have no security for property, life or limb, and are in constant dread of some misfortune.

We have had no Northern papers for two weeks, and no Southern paper for weeks, and hence have no news.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FRANCE AND SLAVERY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov, 10 has a savage editorial on the paragraph which we recently translated from *L'Opinion Nationale*, to the effect that Mr. Slidell had for the "twentieth time" been instructed to listen to no discussion on the subject of Slavery. It attributes the assertion to the desire on the part of the paper in question to throw additional obstacles in the way of recognition, and says:

"As to the statement itself, we believe we may safely say that the Confederate Government has not, 'for the twentieth time,' nor one time, sent any such formal instructions to Mr. Slidell. In the first place, it was unnecessary, because the French Government has not asked any concession, nor originated any discussion about Slavery; and, because, if they had done so, Mr. Slidell is very well aware that neither he, on the part of the Confederate Government, nor the Confederate Government itself, has power to make any concession, nor right to entertain any discussion upon any question relating to our domestic institutions. The States, to which alone those matters pertain, have not thought fit to confer any power on their Confederate agency to deal with them, either at home or abroad. And this is the answer which Mr. Slidell would inevitably give to any French Minister who should propose as a price of recognition, or in any other form, to meddle with that which concerns not France in the slightest degree.

Further, if the Confederate Government even had the power to entertain such proposals, and enter upon such discussions, it would not venture to do so. Public opinion in this Confederacy would not sustain, nor endure it. Let the *Opinion Nationale* understand this if it be any comfort to it, or any aid in its purpose to prejudice the mind of France against us. If we could have submitted to any interference upon the subject of Slavery at all, we could have made better terms with the old United States than with any European nation before engaging in a desperate war. It is not now, after pouring out torrents of our best blood on a hundred fields, and sustaining alone and unaided the most formidable invasion ever launched against any country on earth—not now, after submitting for three years to be blockaded out from intercourse with mankind, after the whole people depriving itself of its accustomed luxuries, and even almost of food and clothing, after quitting our accustomed pursuits, flinging the whole mass of our people into the field, stripping for battle more completely than ever did France herself in her struggle with banded Europe—we are now likely to be in the temper to cry out *peccavi*, and invite strangers to dictate to us our way of life and the penance we are to do for our sins.

Neither is this a matter of temper, and pride, and passion alone. Far from it. Let the *Opinion* know also—and let it take what further comfort and aid it can from the avowal—that the Confederate people calmly and considerately prefer their social and industrial institutions to those of any other land—that our consciences are easy about them—that we believe those institutions supply us with that just and humane balance between capital and labor which society in Europe so deeply needs, and which the Editor of the *Opinion* and his associates sought in their various theories of communism, but never found, and never will. Finally, let him understand that if our system of labor needs now, or should come to need, what they call 'amelioration,' we mean to be the sole judges and the sole administrators thereof; *although, indeed, as at present advised, we can conceive no amelioration at all, save, perhaps, in the copious importation of more negroes from Africa.*"

THE NEXT YANKEE PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 10th.

An Ohio newspaper, the *Statesman*, speculates upon the next Presidential campaign. The result of the late elections is believed to have thrown the country entirely into the hands of the most radical Abolitionists. They count confidently upon another lease of four years of the plunder of the country; and the only contest is to be *what* Abolitionist is radical enough, Abolitionist enough, faithful enough follower of the soul of John Brown to succeed before the people.

The *Statesman* says that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward are understood to be rival candidates for the next Presidency; thinks Mr. Lincoln is determined that he will be reëlected, or, at all events, that he will retain his office for another term, and is of the opinion that the chief rivalry is between him and Chase. In order to checkmate his adversary, Lincoln will go as far, in a radical direction, as a due solicitude for success will permit him, and the *Statesman* thinks his platform has been foreshadowed in the recent letter of Mr. Solicitor Whiting, which we have published, and in an article from Mr. Sumner in the *Atlantic Monthly*, which received the sanction and approval of Mr. Lincoln before publication.

This Ohio newspaper very clearly expounds the policy developed in Mr. Whiting's letter, which is, indeed, the only reasonable theory of the war, and ought to be accepted as such both by the Federal States and the Confederates—namely, that the States which have seceded are to be treated (if conquered) as provinces or territories, and all the people of those States as conquered vassals, having literally no rights at all, but subject to the absolute discretion of the Yankee nation, which can, in course of time, and on condition of good submissive behavior, *confer*, but gradually and cautiously, certain *quasi* rights and liberties—as the power of voting for the right Abolitionist candidate and the like.

We know it and fully appreciate it, and readily accept the issue. Such is too surely to be our doom if we fail to win our independence. What is to be the doom of our enemies, in case they are defeated, need not at present be decided. We do not carry chains along with us, as Xerxes did; nor handcuffs, as McDowell is said to have done on his first advance into Virginia. There is time enough for all that. In the meantime, it is good and wholesome for all Confederates to know and ponder on the fact that neither the end of Lincoln's term, nor any other conceivable change in the internal politics of our enemies, can have any effect whatever except to increase the animosity and rage, and inflame the cupidity of the whole Yankee nation. Nobody will now be listened to there for a moment who hints either at making peace, or at limiting the spoils of war to anything short of entire possession of the whole Confederate States, with all their lands and buildings, woods and waters, messuages and tenements, to have and to hold to the conquerors and their heirs forever. Perhaps, in that case, some of our planters, if able-bodied, might be hired to work on the fields which were once their own.

FORTITUDE OF THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 11.

The Yankees chuckle confidently over the financial embarrassments under which we are suffering, and consider them as unmistakable evidence of our approaching fall.

They profess to be equally sanguine—at least the more servile partisans of the Lincoln rule—as to the military situation. All the world, they say, can see we are beaten in the field, and, with bankruptcy superadded, who can doubt that our course is run?

Now, although it may be perfectly natural for a Yankee to consider himself and his own selfish interests as the epitome of the world, it by no means follows that mankind will agree with him. On the contrary, the opinion of disinterested neutrals has been unequivocally expressed in favor of the certainty of our gaining our independence. From the very beginning, no matter what may have been our temporary difficulties or danger, this has been the unvarying conclusion of the disinterested part of mankind. So much for the argument, considered of much potency in philosophy, drawn from the common sense of mankind.

The currency is a difficulty and a danger which we frankly acknowledge, and which must be corrected. These ill-boding prophets, however, would do well to reflect that whatever inconvenience may arise from monetary derangements, no example can be shown of a nation, possessing a sufficiency of the solid necessaries of life, subjugated through the defects of a mere creation of refined convenience like a system of currency. Trade and commerce may perish, but as long as animal life can be supported a people can maintain their independence. The South, is not, however, yet driven to the last straits. She can still, by a vigorous policy, reform her monetary system, and the initiation of a judicious system on that subject would go far to convince our enemies of the hopelessness of their attempt at subjugation, and of the unfailing vitality of our people.

The tone of the Northern people has, from the beginning, indicated great degeneracy since the time of the Revolution. Forgetful of the heroic fortitude displayed in that struggle, they thought that the people of the South would cower before the exhibition of force as though they were accustomed to the yoke of a tyrant, and that the deprivation of accustomed luxuries would at once move them to an infantile submission. The progress of the contest thus far should have enlightened them as to the character of the South.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 10th.

A very singular and eccentric community is our sister State of North Carolina. A State which has no occasion for prisons, and which, until the war came, had little or no debt, but paid as she went, has certainly a most respectable character, and her stocks and obligations cannot but stand at a high premium on the exchanges of the world. But with all that, North Carolina has a curious way and will of her own, and is never done occasioning surprises to her neighbors. For example—we are told that she is sending to us, as her Congressional delegation, a number of gentlemen who say they want *peace*, and will use their endeavors to attain that blessing. That famous Mr. Leach, who said in his address to the electors that the "civil war" had lasted *long enough*, is believed to be one of the successful candidates; and he will be here in the next Congress, not helping the President to carry on the war, but bothering, driveling, sniveling about *peace*.

Yet, all this time nothing is more certain than that North Carolinians do *not* think the war has lasted long enough. * * * * The State has shown more zeal and activity than any other in providing her troops for long campaigns. At this moment North Carolina, with her own steamer, the *Vance*, is importing through the blockade comfortable clothing and other quartermasters' stores for her soldiers in the field.

What an unaccountable people! They fight to defend their rights and their homes, and they send a man to Congress because he says they have defended them "long enough." The politics of that State, we confess, are too hard for us; we are going to give up all comment and speculation upon them; and shall hereafter be content to know that the people of the Old North State, whatever they may *say* about it, whatever newspapers they may read, whatever curious delegates they may send to Congress, act like good Confederates all the time.

We even venture to hope that Mr. Leach, if he be indeed elected to Congress, although he has proclaimed that the war has been carried on long enough, may, when he comes to Richmond, be prevailed upon, by various considerations, to let it go on a little longer.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

MARKET REPORTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 11.

We have nothing new to offer on the "food question." The people must now rely for relief upon the action of Congress and the prowess of our armies. If Congress can adopt an effective plan for reducing the redundant currency, and compelling producers, by judicious legislation, to part with some of their hoarded supplies to pay a tax in money, as well as a tax in kind, the markets will, no doubt, be better supplied in future. But, after all, our main reliance rests upon the armies who are now confronting the hosts of the enemy. If they attain that success which every one hopes for, the reclamation of territory and restoration of general confidence will do more to replenish the markets and cause a reaction in prices than any financial measure which Congress may adopt.

Flour is arriving slowly and sells for almost any price that the commission merchants demand. Quotations are unnecessary, but we may remark that no one has yet had the effrontery to ask $200 per barrel. There is as much reason, however, for asking this price as $100. The auction houses have properly declined to offer flour at public sale under existing circumstances.

We do not hear of any wheat arriving, notwithstanding the official announcement that supplies on their way to market will not be impressed. We presume that at the present rates for flour, prime wheat would readily command $20 per bushel, a price which should satisfy the most avaricious producer.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Last week the bakers raised the price of their loaves (generally estimated at a pound, but falling below it) from twenty-five cents to fifty cents a piece. In addition to this several bakeries have discontinued baking for sale at the counter, and have turned their attention exclusively to supplying dealers, mostly army sutlers.

The rise in bread prepared by the bakers, is the first advance that has occurred for some months, and will throw upon their own resources many poor people who have looked to the baker for their supply from day to day.

A SANGUINE EX-SECRETARY.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

The Selma *Dispatch* gives a pretty full report of a speech lately made in that town by Ex-Attorney-General Watts, Governor elect of Alabama. It is to be hoped that Col. Watts had better reasons for congratulating his hearers on our bright prospects than those he mentions. Col. W. said:

"Our prospects were bright and brightening hourly, and not many days would elapse before the power of Lincoln in Tennessee would be effectually broken. The President had told him that Rosecrans' army would be compelled to leave Tennessee before October went out, and he believed it.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, the best abused man in the Confederacy, would, he predicted, before the end of the year, become the cynosure of all eyes. His work has been going on silently; but he was confident that it would soon exhibit a power sufficient to sweep from the ocean every vessel of the Yankee navy. Why, if only half that had been told us about the China fleet were true, our prospects for conquering a peace were indeed bright. What if a fleet of ironclads were suddenly to make their appearance at Mobile and Charleston, recapture New-Orleans, ascend the Mississippi River to Vicksburgh and Memphis, repossess those places, and finally threaten New-York itself! Would not these things strike terror and amazement to the Yankee mind? And what was more gratifying, their happening was not without the bounds of probability."

The New Independent Continental Telegraph Company.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 22.

It is generally known that a new telegraph line from this city to the East is in progress of construction, but the details of the movement have not yet been published, and these carry with them a wide interest. The route of the line is from this city, across the Golden Gate by submarine cable, on to Sacramento, to Placerville, to Virginia City and the Reese River country, taking in all the principal mining towns, and thence on to the East, connecting with the Independent line on the Atlantic side, which is already established from Portland, Me., to Cleveland, Ohio, and is being rapidly extended to the westward. The poles of the line are already contracted for, and are being rapidly delivered. Those across the mountains will be of tamarac—a very durable wood, found in great quantities in the marshes of the Sierra Nevada range; those from this city to Placerville are of sawed redwood. There will be from thirty to forty poles to the mile—twenty-five being the usual number. It is proposed to make this line throughout one of the most substantial lines ever built, or which can be built.

The wire is now due, and in a few days the cable to be laid from Fort Point to the opposite shore will arrive. This is to be two miles in length. In size the cable is nearly as large as one's wrist—about four times the size of the old Atlantic cable, and is said to be the largest ever used. The interior consists of four copper conducting wires, each one insulated by a thick coating of gutta-percha, which furnishes four distinct electric conductors, all in the one cable. These conducting wires are protected by a heavy envelopment of tarred jute. Jute is an Indian grass. The jute in its turn is guarded by 2 large wires of galvanized iron, laid laterally and bound together, and kept in place by still another wire around them. The cable weighs 13 tons to the mile and costs $4,000—giving the rate of about 14½ cents per pound. It is the same as the one used by the Independent Line at the East in crossing the North River, and is made by S. C. Bishop & Co., of New-York.

The instruments to be used—twenty of which are now here—are known as the Morse Relay. Their peculiarity consists in their being worked by the main circuit alone—an ingenious mechanism contrived by the manufacturer, J. J. Clarke, of Philadelphia, doing away with the trouble and expense of local batteries. Local batteries have heretofore been used to give strength to the sound, and made it the more audible to the operator, an end now accomplished in the Relay instrument by the main circuit alone. These instruments are used on no other line, except the connecting one at the East, and were got up expressly for the Independent Company.

The Great Gold-Mining Middle Region.

From the Rocky Mountain (Colorado) News.

The gold-mining region is extending in every direction. New diggings, new districts, new territories, with gold as the basis of their existence, are springing up on every side. A new map before us suggests these thoughts. Upon it all the vast "middle region" is blocked out into Territories. Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Idaho are shown in contrasted colors, with definite metes and bounds, where a few years ago was marked the "Great American Desert, or "Unexplored Region." The march of progress has fairly outstripped the wildest dreams of the "manifest destiny" enthusiasm. Gold, gold is the moving cause, the potent wand that has enticed to the arid plains and icy mountains the tens of thousands who are fast laying the foundation for future States.

The reports of new mines are absolutely bewildering. They are borne upon the winds from the chilly North, upon the Southern breeze, and from the distant West—while yet the people are half wild with excitement about the northern mines—Boise, Bannack, Hell Gate and Stinking Water—there comes still more astounding news from Arizona. Men are picking out from fifteen to twenty-seven hundred dollars per day each, with a jack-knife. They do not pretend to save the "dust," but look only for the big lumps. During all this time, a company that three years ago began with almost nothing, is pounding out, almost in sight of where we write, from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars in each week of six days. This is a fast age, and the Yankee nation in several lengths ahead.

Rosecrans to Burnside.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes the following dispatch from Rosecrans to Burnside, taken on the person of a courier. It is dated just a week before Gen. Rosecrans received the order which relieved him from command. Let the reader decipher it:

Headquarters Department Cumberland,
Chattanooga, Oct. 16, 1863.

Jaques, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Enemy the increasing they go period as fortified into to some be it and Kingston direction you up cross numbers Wiley boy Burton and if will too in far strongly go out surely free without your which at aught and between on are greatly for pontoons front on we move as be stores you not to delay spare should least to probably us our preparing Stanton from you combinedly between to oppose fortune roanoke rapid we let possible speed if him that and you time a communications can me at this news on so complete with the crossing keep move near once more no from us open and McDowell Julia five thousand ferry the you must driver at their prisoners artillery men pieces wounded to Godwin rela horses in Lambs of and yours truly. Quick killed loss the our minds ten snow deserters Bennet Gordon answers also with across day.

R. H. THONS,
Captain and A. D. C.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

OPERATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA

BATTLE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Complete Rout of the Rebels.

The State Freed from Their Presence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Clarksburgh, West Virginia, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

Gen. Averill has just returned from a raid in Western Virginia, in which, after a decisive battle at the Droop Mountain, thirty miles north of Lewisburgh, he chased the rebels entirely out of the new State—for the first time freeing it completely of their presence. In order to resist him, they then concentrated at a distant point upon the railroad, beyond the Southern border of the State, nearly the whole of the force they had between their two armies in Northern Virginia and East Tennessee. This, too, at a season of the year when the weather and the roads prevent them from again reaching their old quarters, or entering upon active operations. Gen. Averill started on the 1st inst. from that place of historic renown known as Beverly, near which many of our great Generals made their first campaigns, and won their reputation and high rank.

Gen. Averill had a command, well proportioned between the three arms of the service, for a rapid campaign; and proceeded, for greater secresy, through the wild, rough region lying in the troughs of the Alleghanies, to Huntersville, near the centre of the old State.

Here he heard of a force under the notorious "Mudwall Jackson," encamped six miles to the northwest, at Greenbrier Bridge, where the turnpike crosses the river of that name. Immediate exertions were made for his capture. Two mounted regiments were sent by a mountain road, impassable except for horses and footmen, to a point on the Lewisburgh and Beverly turnpike, nine miles in their rear. The two regiments pushed on, encountering formidable blockades, guarded by bushwhackers concealed behind projecting points on the craggy sides of the mountains. These men, secure in their inaccessible positions, discovered themselves only by the whistling bullets sent into the head of the column as it came in range. Undisturbed by these obstacles, the column pushed on, though so delayed by the necessity for chopping out the numerous trees felled across the narrow path that it did not reach the expected point on the main road till long after dark, and then only to discover that the rebel force had passed, and to see their camp-fires lighting up the hills to the southwest. Such are the disappointments of war. Nothing was to be done but to encamp, and wait for the daylight and the rest of the command, before attacking them in their strong position at Mill Point. Our pickets were posted so close to them, that they could hear the noises in their camp, and their exclamations of surprise when our signal-rockets went up to inform the General of our position. At daylight their cannon opened upon our men, who endured in silence, holding their position, and waiting for the arrival of the General, with the main body and the guns. Excited by the firing heard in the distance, these pushed forward at a double-quick, and reached the ground about midday.

At the first sight of our reinforcement, the rebels decamped in haste, and retreated to the summit of Droop Mountain, seven or eight miles distant. Our force pursued until they reached the foot of the mountain, and then went into camp to prepare for battle on the morrow. The rebels had taken position on the summit of a huge spur, that pushed far out into the rolling country called the Little Levels. Its sides were bare of trees and rocks, except in small patches, and perfectly exposed to a raking fire from the artillery and musketry above.

The road struck the foot of this spur, and rising gently along its eastern side, reached the level summit at its junction with the mountain. It was learned from contrabands that Jackson had been intrenching his position, and expected reinforcements from the troops at Lewisburgh. The rebels had said that it would take 20,000 Yankees to drive them from that place.

On the next day, our force was marched out of camp to the town of Hillsboro, at the foot of the mountain, and halted. Our infantry disappeared soon afterward, winding around through gullies and woods to the right of our position.

A battery was soon sent forward, and its fire opened upon the rebel batteries on the top of the mountain. It was with great difficulty that our guns could reach them, while their shells fell accurately and thickly in our midst, dropping from a height of 700 or 800 feet above us. Whenever our skirmishers advanced upon the sides of the spur, a fire was opened that warned them to keep back.

So matters remained until 1 or 2 o'clock.

A band of music was once heard faintly, denoting the arrival of the expected reinforcements, for we knew that Jackson had no band. All were wondering what could be the cause of such long delay in our attack, hopeless as it seemed, when orders came for the regiments to dismount and take position at the base of the spur, for a charge upon the enemy's works at the top.

Scarcely had the troops got into position, when first a few dropping reports, and then long rolls of musketry were heard, apparently beyond the enemy, and in their rear. It was our infantry, which had ascended the mountain by a blind path leading through the woods, until it had reached the level top and then marched straight against the enemy's left flank. As soon as these sounds were heard, the advance in line commenced, the troops toiling up the steep sides of the spur under a heavy fire from the breastworks at the top.

As they neared them the enemy's fire became more accurate and rapid, wounded and dead men dropped continually from the ranks. Still the line went on. On reaching the works, a hand to hand conflict ensued for a few moments, and then the enemy rushed from them, leaving our men in full possession.

All this time long rolls of musketry were heard from the "d—d Dutch cannon," as the rebels called the heavy Austrian rifles with which part of our infantry was armed. They, too, had a fierce contest with superior numbers of the enemy, and the line had advanced to within ten paces of the rebels, in the thick woods and brush on the top of the mountain, before they broke and fled before us. This flank attack was now fast closing in upon the only road by which the rebels could retreat, and some of the prisoners told us that the fire from the woods as they hurried down the road, was even worse than that from which they had retreated.

In their haste to get past this dangerous point, their retreat became a perfect rout, everything was thrown away, and the road was strewed with guns, blankets, knapsacks, and here and there an overturned wagon. Most of our men now halted to reform in regiments, and rest after their arduous work but some ten or twenty ardent spirits still followed the retreating force, and by sending frequent bullets after them, kept up their speed. Soon, however a battalion of cavalry and section of artillery passed i-hot pursuit, and chased, until darkness prevented their going further. As the cavalry came in sight of the rebels, they would scatter into the woods on each side of the road, and disappear where it was no use to follow.

The head of the column was now in the place marked Clover Valley on Lloyd's map, while the train was still at Hillsboro, nine or ten miles in the rear. Here we halted, and the column closed up, while the troops went into camp. Thus, by the exhibition of skill in the disposition of the brigade and the management of the attack, as well as by the determined and disciplined bravery of our noble regiments, the combined brigades of Jackson and Echols, were driven, in half an hour after the action commenced, from a position which an hour before they had felt certain of holding against any number of Yankees. So confident were they of success, that they sent a single battalion around to our rear to intercept our retreat.

The next day we entered Lewisburgh, where we found Gen. Duffie from the Kanawha, who had heard of our victory, and pushed on rapidly in the hope of cutting off their retreat through the town. They had too good a start, however, and by marching all night escaped him in safety. Their hurry occasioned them to abandon three guns; one fine brass piece we found lying in the road, and two others run into the woods.

All along the road we found evidences of their rout. Their crack regiment, the Twenty-second Virginia, which boasted of never having been whipped, took six or seven hundred into the fight, and had but one hundred to answer to roll-call at night. This was the statement of one of its own staff officers.

We found the country about Lewisburgh abounding in provisions, contrasting strongly with the mountainous region through which lay most of our route.

We learned that they intended to retreat until they met heavy reinforcements from Lee's army, and the concentrated forces of the whole region between Gordonsville and Knoxville. Having occasioned this disturbance among them, we left them to concentrate in that country among those rugged mountains to their heart's content, while we proceeded homeward by easy marches, passing over our former battle-field at Rocky Gap, near the White Sulphur Springs, and gladdening our poor wounded fellows, whom we left there in August last, by taking them off with us.

On our road home we picked up many rebel prisoners who had wandered from the battle-field across the country to the eastward. LANO.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

The election is over, and Smithers has walked the course. Brown remained in the field, but many of his followers, seeing that they would have to take the oath of allegiance, abandoned the contest. A dispatch from the Chairman of the Union State Committee says: "Newcastle County gives Smithers 4,014 votes, and Brown 6 votes. In six Districts of Kent County, Smithers has 1,275 votes, Brown none. In five Districts of Sussex County, Smithers has 844 votes, and Brown 7 votes, showing a gain for Smithers over Fisher's vote of last year in this County."

How the Campaign has been Conducted—Humors of the Canvass—Gen. Schenck's Order—Probabilities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

The political canvass of Delaware has been very active this Autumn, and the Union party will, without doubt, carry the State. Although the election is a special one, and the only office to be filled that of Congressman, yet the issue of the campaign is so vital and weighty that both parties have made unusual and immense exertions. Each party has exhibited its peculiar tactics or plan of attack in full development; the Unionists have held an unprecedentedly large number of public meetings, and have enlisted a large array of oratorical talent; the Democrats have gone to work under cover, and have manipulated their forces by private argument. Henry Winter Davis, from Maryland; Henry J. Raymond, from New-York; Daniel S. Dickinson, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin; James W. Hunnicutt, of Virginia, and other eminent speakers from without the State, have aided the Unionists; the Democrats have called in no assistance, for secrecy and darkness are never so potent as when they are of home growth. There is very little doubt that Democratic or Copperhead power is at an end in the Border States; but whether this be so or not, it is certain that it is forced to operate secretly and silently, and that Democratic leaders do not dare to appeal openly to the people for support.

But the Unionists are jubilant and demonstrative, for the people are with them and of them; and they sail on the full tide of a healthy and patriotic public sentiment. Their political canvass is as exultant and full of cheerful noise, as the canvass which carried Tippecanoe, and, alas, Tyler too, to the Presidency. They have banners, torchlight processions, stirring, hopeful speeches, meetings everywhere and songs innumerable. To-day the subjoined lyric is flying about the streets, to be sung to I know not what tune, in I know not how many places:

NEW NURSERY RHYMES.

Sing a song of six-pence,
  With a pocket full of rocks,
Most Two Hundred Dollars
  In a Tinder-Box.
When the Box is opened,
  The Copperheads will scare,
Isn't he a pretty Brown
  To run in Delaware?

Bayard's in his office
  Cooking up some tricks;
Saulsbury's at the tavern,
  Getting tight as bricks.
Riddle's on the platform
  Talking dreadful trash,
Out jump the Smithers' boys
  And knock you all to smash!

The allusion in the first stanza to the Copperhead candidate might be obscure, without a brief explanation. It is stated, then, that Mr. Brown was once upon a time appointed Treasurer of a Committee who gave a dinner to a distinguished individual in Philadelphia, and had raised a fund more than sufficient for that purpose—so much more, that about $190 were unused. This residuum, it is stated, has never been accounted for, although the Treasurer was at the time, and has been since, solicited to report, his modesty has prevented him from doing so. Objections have been made by sundry old-fashioned moralists to this style of reserve; but though it may be a bad style in regard to Mr. Brown as a man, it surely ought not to disqualify him as a Democratic candidate. Were I to criticise this little act of omission, with a single eye to Mr. Brown's candidacy for Copperhead votes, I should censure it on the ground of its littleness alone, and should recommend him to amplify his qualifications and chances for Copperhead votes by enlarging his (s) peculations.

The election will take place on Thursday, the 19th, and the following General Order has just been issued in regard to it:

Headquarters Middle Department,
Eighth Army Corps,
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1863.

General Orders, No. 59.—It is known that there are many evil-disposed persons, now at large in the State of Delaware, who have been engaged in rebellion against the lawful Government, or have given aid or comfort or encouragement to others so engaged, or who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States, and who may avail themselves of the indulgence of the authority which tolerates their presence, to attempt to take part in or embarrass the approaching special election in that State. It is therefore ordered:

1. That all Provost-Marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whomsoever.

2. That all Provost-Marshals and other military officers commanding in Delaware, shall support the Judges of Election on the 19th of November, 1863, in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States, as the test of citizenship of any one whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal or does not admit his allegiance to the United States, which oath shall be in the following form and terms:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I hereby pledge my allegiance, faith and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or State Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said Constitution and Government, and will not, directly or indirectly, do any act in hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding, abetting or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication, direct or indirect, with the States in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary States; and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This do I in good faith, with full determination, pledge and purpose to keep this my sworn obligation, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever."

3. Provost-Marshals and other military officers are directed to report to these headquarters any Judge of Election who shall refuse his aid in carrying out this order, or who, on challenge of a vote being made on the ground of disloyalty or hostility to the Government, shall refuse to require the oath of allegiance from such voter.

By command of Major-Gen. SCHENCK.
W. H. Chesebrough, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
Official: E. L. Tyler, Aid-de-Camp.

State of Delaware, Executive Department,
Dover, Nov. 13, 1863.

All civil officers and good citizens of this State are enjoined to obey the above military order, issued by the Commanding-General of the Middle Department, and to give all needful aid for the proper enforcement of the same.

[L. S.] WILLIAM CANNON,
Governor of Delaware.

This order has been in the air for a day or two past, and it is now in the air that Brown, the Democratic candidate, intends to withdraw, and let the Unionists carry the State by default. Not that the Democrats object to taking the oath to support the Constitution, for we know that devotion to the Constitution is the Copperhead shibboleth, and that Copperheads in general suffer pains more excruciating than those caused by rheumatism whenever the Constitution is threatened by their Southern brethren; but, as there is some little question whether their loyalty and devotion point to the United States or the Montgomery Constitution, they want to be let alone, and not be called on to commit themselves. This making a man declare himself is a measure which Democrats don't approve of. It savors too much of the rack and the Inquisition, and all those things which the New-York *World* tells about when it indulges in leading articles on the *habeas corpus*. (N. B.—As I haven't seen the *World* since yesterday, I don't feel quite certain as to what its present course is.) But why shouldn't a quiet citizen be allowed to pull down the Government quietly, and without making any fuss about it? All that the peace men want is to see the Republic go to pieces, softly and easily. Why cannot we indulge them? If we don't, they have a terrible threat; they won't vote; they will withdraw their candidate. There, now how do you feel?

The reader may fancy the exultation felt at J. D.'s Court at Richmond, on hearing that Mr. Brown has retired from this canvass just previous to being done violently on both sides.

I once saw an omnibus of the Knickerbocker Line, extra-size, come tearing down Broadway at a rate which could only be explained by the hypothesis that the horses had been taking rum with their oats. A seedy individual who had been indulging in a bucketfull of the same, with the oats left out, was driving a horse in the opposite direction. It occurred to him to stop the omnibus by driving into it with his buggy, which he did. The result was that he was landed upon the curbstones amid a heap of things that looked like wheelwrights' chips, while his horse became an instant prize for the bone-boiling establishments. The omnibus kept on, but the seedy individual somehow thought he had accomplished his purpose, so he raised his arm, and pointing to the retreating omnibus, exclaimed, "There, just see what you got by it!"

Such is the condition of the Copperheads in Delaware. They are seedy; they are running; they are one-horse; they are always going in the opposite direction except when they are knocked down; yet, seedy, running, one-horse, and knocked down, they sit on the curbstone and fancy they have done a big thing by trying to stop the Union omnibus.

Poor fellows. They have had cold chills since the beginning of the campaign. Henry Winter Davis helped them to get no better very fast. Then Mr. Raymond came down to Delaware and made a speech that has reached nearly every farmhouse in the State, and their shiverings increased. The Union torchlights haven't warned them away. And, finally, the test-oath has laid them out cold. C. B.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Rosecrans and Thomas—The Situation of the Army—Burnside and his Position—The Army's New Auxiliaries—Tennessee Refugees.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

The removal of Gen. Rosecrans from the Army of the Cumberland gave a surprise to the people here, amounting almost to a shock. He had become so closely linked to this army—was so identified, as it were, with it, in whatever made its endurance and achievements heroic, and its fame glorious—that it was hard to conceive of it as the Army of the Cumberland under any other chief. Few commanders have enjoyed in a higher degree the confidence, respect and attachment of officers and men. The disappointment felt at his removal was universal among the many gathered here who had served under him.

The spirit of private soldiers and officers, as far as I have observed it, is really commendable. They have entered upon their patriotic work, prepared to make sacrifices. They are determined to uphold the Government. They have confidence in it, and believe its high, unswervering aim to be the welfare of the commonwealth. If their own wishes or predilections are crossed, they do not vent pettish murmurs against the Government, or hoarse threats to abandon it when they can to its fate; but express and show the calm resolution to stand by it and support it in its counsels, enterprises, struggles, in evil report as in good report. Such spirit has the true patriotic ring, and will give victory to our banners. It proclaims soldiers worthy of the cause and fitted for the crisis. They fought staunchly under Rosecrans, and regretted his removal. They will fight under Thomas no less staunchly, for he is their appointed leader, placed over them for reasons, the wisdom of which they believe the future will vindicate, as his own conduct and heroism have already approved.

The fruits of Chickamauga to the rebels are barren enough. Chattanooga is now impregnable. Nothing short of insufficient supplies could force our troops to evacuate it and fall back, and these, thanks to the lengthening rails and favoring rains, and the strong arms guarding the ways by land and river, are now reaching the army steadily, and in quantities ample enough for every exigency. The fact not only relieves a painful anxiety, but is full of encouragement for the future.

Fears are expressed in regard to Burnside, as to whether he will be able to hold his position, and failing this, whether East Tennessee will not pass again into rebel possession. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made to wrest from the Union a region which, in every point of view, is well nigh of vital importance to the cause of the rebellion. Whether the number of troops required to beat back Burnside can be spared in the present critical conjunction of rebel affairs may well be questioned. But the very doubt should induce prompt and vigorous effort to render Burnside secure. We cannot afford to lose East Tennessee after so recently gaining it. And while believing that Burnside can hold it, and will at all hazards, its importance to us is such, and especially as concerns the brave people living there, who have so long groaned under the most merciless oppressions, that no prudential measure to save them from their fierce foes should be left unexecuted.

From officers daily coming in to the hospital here direct from the front, we obtain gratifying accounts, as well of the buoyant spirit of Thomas' army as of the prospect of efficient operations on the offensive when the proper time shall have come to commence them. The army has passed the most critical stage of endurance and suffering. At one period the prospect of standing its ground at Chattanooga long was dismal enough. Men not only, but horses and mules, were in straits for supplies. Hunger seemed about to effect what the enemy could not. The army may now bid defiance to both.

Gen. Hooker has already made his presence felt in his new position. He is found to be the right man in the right place; and with his brave and tried coadjutors, Howard and Slocum, will prove a potent support in the hour of trial and need. His recent brilliant exploit at Lookout Mountain, and the success of his force in the first clashing of arms with the rebel foe here, show what kind of an antagonist he is, and what sort of "aid and comfort" he will give the enemy in future.

As the Winter approaches, the number of refugees, from portions of the State most exposed to guerrilla depredations, increases, and squads of them may be daily seen in the streets of Nashville. Many of them are passing through with their families, to seek an asylum and a presumptive home in some Western State, where they hope to be exempt from war's alarms, as they certainly will be from the outrages of banded robbers. Others enlist to fight under the Union flag. They present often a grotesque and motley spectacle. Two or three families are sometimes seen packed in a single crazy-looking wagon, drawn by a pair of frowzy horses or mules, with dilapidated harness and rope reins—the aged grandparents with little children and various intermediate ages, mixed together in picturesque confusion. They seem painfully poor, these victims of the outlaw's violence, and the hardship of their past experience and present condition appeals irresistibly to one's sympathy.

I saw, the other day, nearly a hundred mounted refugees enter the town, clad in the inevitable "butternuts" of the region, covered with dust, riding some on mules, some on horses, sorry specimens of either class, sitting bareback on bags or blankets, or on hog-skin relics, which might have been saddles in some long remote time, with *bizarre* cooking and household utensils slung across their beasts' backs—the whole presenting a spectacle in which Hogarth would have exulted. Several contrabands were interspersed among the crowd—looking, truth to say, several shades less woe-begone than their white fellow-travelers. Such poverty, ignorance, unthrift, it would be hard to parallel by any similar number taken at random anywhere from the North. And yet these are the representatives of an immense class in the South—men over-ridden and kept down by a little aristocracy of slaveholders, who have arrogated to themselves the prescriptive right to ownership of all the soil. They have lived so long without light that their true manhood is shriveled from the lack of it. But the light begins to glimmer on them now, and its effect must be here as everywhere to elevate. It will show the dignity of labor, dissociating the idea of degradation from the hard toils that procure bread and an honest home. When this idea has become confirmed in the popular mind of Tennessee, a new era will have dawned upon the State. Tennessee will quickly rise in the scale of States to the position nature clearly designs her to occupy. The knell of slavery will be the dawn of her development and harbinger of her progress in everything that honors and adorns a State. C. V. S.

THE JAPANESE WAR.

Negotiations with the Japanese—A Peremptory Demand, and a Response Fifteen Feet Long—The Late Battle Between English Ships and Japanese Forts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Japan, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

The Japanese must be pretty well convinced by this time that foreign Powers are really in earnest. They have now been made to feel by a demonstration on the part of four of the treaty Powers, viz.: America, England, France, and Holland, that each are ready single-handed or in unison to punish tenfold any flagrant or unprovoked outrage on their flags or subjects. The English, with most to avenge, the greatest resources at hand for the work, and the first to threaten coercion unless due satisfaction was given for outrages committed—have been the last to act. In our previous letters we gave you an account of the naval engagements with the hostile Princes of the Americans, French and Dutch, in which the Americans accomplished by far the most, both in reality and moral effect, in demonstrating to the Japanese that the flag of a Western Nation is not to be insulted and outraged with impunity. After the tedious negotiations of the English representatives of nearly four months with the Tycoon and his Government, to secure compliance with certain demands made as reprisals for outrages committed on British subjects—a part at length was obtained. Those portions pertaining to the acts of the followers of the Prince of Satsuma, however, the English *Chargé d'Affaires* and Admiral Kuper, of H.B.M.'s East India fleet, became convinced the Government had not power to comply with however much they might be disposed to do so. The possessions of this Prince of Satsuma are situated at the extreme southern end of the group of islands composing the Japanese Empire, and some 600 miles from Yeddo, the seat of Government. His castle is at a city called Kagoshima, at the head of a deep bay.

Before this place the English Admiral, with seven men-of-war, having on board H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, made his appearance on the 11th of August, for the purpose of treating direct with the Prince of Satsuma, and of obtaining a full and satisfactory compliance with that portion of the demands sent by the English Government for the outrages committed by his followers, or of making reprisals, or entering into coercive measures, as circumstances might dictate.

On coming to anchor, several boats, with a deputation of officers from on shore, came off and demanded the cause of the warlike demonstration, in the fleet's appearance before their Capital. The answer of the English *Chargé d'Affaires* was, that he came to present the demands of the British Government to the Prince, as a satisfaction for outrages committed by his followers on English subjects, in the sum of $125,000, and the persons of the offenders—twenty-four hours being allowed for an answer. It was stated that the Prince was sixty miles inland, and that a reply could not be obtained in so short a time. An additional six hours were then granted.

Strong efforts were made to get the Admiral and Minister on shore to receive the answer, but they chose not to leave the ship.

The answer at length came, in the shape of a document fifteen feet long, and by no means as satisfactory as voluminous. The demands were evaded, and no contrition expressed or apology offered—to say nothing about the $125,000 and the offenders. Hostilities hereupon were immediately commenced, and as a preliminary measure, three of the Prince's steamers, viz., the *Sir George Gray*, (his private yacht,) the *England* and the *Contest*, which had been purchased from the English and Americans within the last two years, were cut out of a small bay, where they were hidden, and lashed to three of the fleet. This step had at first no apparent effect, but after an interval of three hours, a brisk cannonading was opened on the fleet. The order to weigh anchor and burn the prizes was now given, which was accordingly done. The fleet now went into action in single line at close range of 450 yards from the forts. For about twenty minutes a perfect hail-storm of shot and shell burst from the fortifications. One shot killed both Captain and Commander of the flagship, while a shell bursting on deck killed and wounded about 25 seamen. The casualties on the flagship were as 30 to 23 on the other six of the attacking vessels.

It appears from our meagre account so far of the affair, that the first day the firing was kept up for six hours; but an hour and a half on the second sufficed to put an end to the action.

The forts are said to have mounted 93 guns, among which were three 10-inch besides 13-inch mortars.

The flag-ship suffered more severely than any of the others in her rigging and spars, which were cut to pieces, besides being hulled 10 times. This may be accounted for from the fact of her taking the lead in the action, and of her being three times as large as any of the others, consequently a better mark.

How far a destruction of the forts was effected we are not informed. One thing is certain, a landing was not attempted. The City of Kagoshima was, for the most part, burned by the bombardment. The foundry for shot and shell was completely destroyed.

The Japanese Admiral and one of the Captains of the captured steamers remain on board of the flagship. They are said to have expressed a desire to leave Japan. Satsuma is believed to be the most powerful of the Japanese Princes, and is, without doubt, the most skilled in the arts of modern warfare.

The late engagement, therefore, is a fair test of what foreign fleets can do, should the war become more general. The English, no doubt, had a preponderance of metal, yet the Japanese had the advantage of being protected by shore batteries. What the effect of this comparative display of foreign and Japanese power will be on the minds of the other Princes who have assumed a hostile attitude, is yet to be seen. The Prince who gave the *Wyoming* such a warm reception is yet to be humbled, and rumors are afloat that Capt. McDougald, with the *Jamestown* and *Massachusetts*, which have just arrived out, is going down to finish up what he was obliged to leave half done in consequence of the fearful odds against him when he destroyed the two Japanese men-of-war, of which we gave an [illegible] another letter. We hope in our next to give you a full account, not only of the late fight, but of affairs in general, particularly those relating to foreign intercourse and the peaceful occupation, or otherwise, of the non-open ports. S.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH FLEET AND SATSUMA'S FORTS.

The accounts of the bombardment of Kogasima are now complete. The British squadron lost thirteen men killed and fifty wounded. The *Euraylus*, which led the line, lost her captain and commander, and her total casualties were ten killed and twenty-one wounded. She was hulled ten times, and her mast and rigging cut to pieces. The vessels engaged were the *Euraylus*, *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Perseus*, *Coquette*, *Havoc* and *Racehorse*. The first two only are frigates. The Japanese ammunition appears to have been of superior quality. Their forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were fifty-four yards from the forts. It is God's mercy, says the *Daily Press*, that the whole fleet were not sunk. Satsuma had the best United States guns and ammunition. His batteries were armed with 13-inch and 88-inch shell guns, four 150-pounders, ten 88-pounders, and of the remainder none of them were of less calibre than 32-pounders. We suppose the wind and the rain and the determined attack at close quarters caused confusion, for if one shell caused such damage to the *Euraylus*, what would 100 have done, and how all the rest came to miss her is mysterious. Without a land force Admiral Kuper could do nothing further, and as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate, he left for Yokohama on the 17th to refit. The Anglo-Chinese journal says it is difficult to say what must be our next steps. Severe engagements have been fought with complete success, but the object of the expedition is as far from being attained as ever. Apparently it only remains to threaten Yeddo with a similar fate to Kogasima, and under terror of guns to compel the Tycoon to exert his authority to induce Satsuma to comply with our demands, but the latter is reported to be as powerful as the Tycoon, and may rely securely on the support of the Mikado if he persist in his obstinacy. Without an army it appears likely that we shall be unable to bring matters to be as satisfactory as were those with China before the signing of the treaty of Pekin. Admiral Kuper has not enough of force.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Encouraging Prospects of the Juarez Party—Patriotic Subscriptions—An Effort to Harmonize the Free American Republics—Military Successes of the Liberals—The French General's Address, on Taking Command of the Army.

Havana, November, 1863.

As the news received from Mexico *viâ* Havana generally proceeds from French sources or from those who are partisans of the new order of things, we consider it but justice, on the old Roman plan of *audi alteram partem*, to give an account of the state of affairs in the adjoining republic, as published in the papers that support the Juarez Government. It will be seen from the accompanying extracts, translated from a Mexican paper that came into the hands of your correspondent, that the state of affairs is not so disastrous among the supporters of the Republican form of Government as the *friends* of the intervention and the proposed monarchy would wish to make the world believe.

The *Cuestion Estranjera*, a paper published at San Luis Potosi, and opposed to the intervention, gives the following details in its issue of the 20th:

"Mention is made of the expedition into the interior as a thing very soon to take place. The French forces are already concentrating in the Capital, on which those at Cuenavaca and other points distant from the territory, that is to be the theatre of the new campaign, have fallen back. Tacubaya, Cuedadela, and the passes of Mexico City, are being fortified, so as to serve as a defence to the reduced garrison which will remain in the city, when the mass of the troops have set out. The advanced forces are already on the roads to Morelia and Queretaro, which are probably intended to be the vanguard of the French army of operations, for the moving of which preparations of every kind are being made on a grand scale.

It appears that the expedition will leave at the end of the month, or at the beginning of the next, although it is difficult to understand how, without receiving reinforcements, the line of military occupation can be extended.

The frequency with which the Mexican soldiers drafted into the French army to defend intervention desert, is a public proof of its unpopularity, whilst they come over to the ranks of the Liberals to combat beside them against the invaders.

The work of intervention, undermined at its foundation, continues to fall to pieces at the patriotic resistance of the Mexican people.

Even from the most remote points of Upper California and Campeachy there come frequent proofs of love for independence. Distance does not weaken it; the freedom from danger to themselves, does not make them forget the defenders of nationality. Subscriptions for those who are wounded in the combat, or are gone to eat in a foreign country the bread of banishment, and for the continuation of the war; fervent prayers for the triumph of the good cause—unequivocal demonstrations that they are not contaminated by treason. Such are the acts of those brethren of ours who are identified with the cause that the Republic defends.

To draw closer the ties which bind us so firmly with the sister Republics of this continent, there has been formed in this capital a society called the 'American Union.' In accordance with the programme that has been made, the object of the Association is to promote the offensive and defensive alliance of the American Republics against European aggression, and the fraternity of all the free countries of the New World, using as means, the assembling of an American Congress, the abolition of war between the above Republics, the forming a Federal army and fleet. With the character of simple wishes of the society, there are enumerated uniformity of weights, measures and coins, according to the metrico-decimal system, the doing away with passports, the common validity of professional titles, reciprocal concession of civil and political rights, freedom of commerce and uniformity of postage. It is probable that in addition to these wishes there will figure those relative to liberty of divine worship, independence between the State and religious societies, and the abolition of the penalty of death.

While the new campaign is being inaugurated, in which the military operations will be of great importance, the division of troops, defenders of independence, who find themselves near the enemy, maintain, in partial actions, the national cause. Of the different engagements that have lately taken place, the most notable are those of Atotonilco, Actopan, Tasco and Iquala.

Col. Herrera, civil and military Governor of the Second District of the State of Mexico, left Zacualtipan on the 26th of September, with two divisions of infantry, cavalry and artillery, one under his immediate orders, which occupied Huaya Cocotla without any resistance, arranging with influential persons of Tuto for the pacification of that district; the other under the command of Col. Norilga, was intrusted with the attack of Atotonilco, where an important victory was obtained, in spite of the notable numerical superiority of the enemy, who suffered a considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A few days afterward the forces of Mejia, which recently left Mexico City, attacked in the neighborhood of Actopan the above named Gov. Herrera, who supported the engagement with valor, retiring in good order, and punishing those who tried to follow him, Actopan having been afterward evacuated by the traitors, who fell back on Pachuca. It has been again occupied by the national troops.

Commandant Figueron defeated at the bridge of Campuzano a detachment that came out of the fortified town of Tasco, which he entirely destroyed, pursuing the fugitives as far as that place, where 150 of those taken prisoners by Gen. Leyon and 80 others by Col. Menu surrendered. There was likewise taken a collection of arms and munitions of war deposited in the town.

In the neighborhood of Iquala the same Commandant Figueron had an engagement with the garrison of that place, whom he also defeated, taking from them 450 arms, more than 300 horses, and 150 prisoners, besides killing as many more.

The supreme Government, resolved not to temporize with those who abandon the holy cause of the country, has dictated new and severe regulations against them.

It has severely prohibited the constitutional authorities from remaining in places occupied by the enemy, under pretence of looking after the welfare of the inhabitants and diminishing the calamities of war.

It has ordered those who have made protests of living peaceably to be deprived of their situations, declaring them forever incapable of undertaking public offices.

In another order it is declared that every person who receives from the offices of the regency any sum of money, whether from retirement or the *monte-pio* fund, civil pension, or for any other cause or denomination, ceases, by that very act, to have claims upon the public treasury, without being freed from the penalties that he has incurred in conformity with the existing laws.

As the appointment of the Judges of the Intervention emanate from a fictitious authority, it is evident their acts are without validity. It is understood, however, that they exercise functions in places subject to the power that has appointed them; but not satisfied with this, as if they exercised an indisputable jurisdiction, they have addressed exhortations to those commissioned to administrate justice in the constitutional order. To this strange anomaly are added the losses occasioned to many private persons, by the paralyzation of the business in which they are interested.

To remedy, as far as possible, these difficulties, a decree has been published, which comprises several particulars. It is ordered in it that the acts of the Interventionist Judges shall be of no value in places that obey the Constitutional Government. The Judges of the places where the property of the defendant is interested, are declared competent to decide upon pending suits or those that may be hereafter instituted in places occupied by the enemy. In defect of the above Judges, those of the place of con[illegible] are [illegible] the defendant [illegible] granting him a sufficient time to appear, and naming for him a defender, in case he does not appear, with whom the suit will be carried on until its conclusion.

Gen. Comonfort, Minister at War, is charged with the command of the army of operations. The soldiers of the Republic will again pour out their blood whenever it is necessary in defence of fatherland.

The expeditionary general is to bring in his hands peace or war, according to the instructions he has received from his government. He will find those intended to guard the sacred rights of the nation disposed for either. There will be peace if honorable treaties are made with the constitutional government. In the contrary case, there will be war, long, obstinate and bloody war—war in which self-denial and constancy will finish by conquering ambition and treason, joined together in a wicked union.

Gen. Bazaine, in taking command of the Interventionist army in Mexico, published the following address:

Mexicans: On taking command of the army, I must explain to you that this change of commander does not imply any change of politics.

My mission is to watch over the sincere fulfillment of the manifesto of the 12th of June, 1863, which contains the essential principles in which the Provisional Government must stand in the direction of public affairs.

These general principles, which belong to our epoch, and proceed from the instructions of the Emperor's Government, prove how much our Sovereign benevolently interests himself for the regeneration of your fine country.

My task will be easy if you assist me, and I reckon upon it, as you ought to have faith in my earnest wish to bring to fulfillment, when the time arrives, each of the promises contained in the manifesto alluded to.

Have, therefore, confidence in the future. Let every Mexican lay aside the spirit of party; let all unite to establish a stable Government in harmony with the ideas of the age, protected by the French flag wherever its glorious colors wave.

BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief.
Headquarters at Mexico, Oct. 22, 1863.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the Valley of the La Plata—The Contraband Looking for Occupation—Successful Exploring Expedition up the Vermejo—Mr. Bliss—His Mission and his Qualifications—A Region found for the Contraband.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

The breaking of the chains of so many thousands lately in bondage has started the inquiry everywhere as to where the freed colored man may find a fair field and open competition with his neighbors in all industrial pursuits. For obvious reasons such fields are looked for outside of the United States. Many have inquired concerning South America, and even the State Department at Washington has sought for information on this subject from official representatives, but, hitherto, with little success.

The Argentine Confederation has lately sent an exploring expedition up the Vermejo River, a tributary of the Paraguay. It was for the purpose of ascertaining facts concerning the navigation of those streams and the nature and extent of the local commerce.

The Government sent also an agent charged with inquiry as to the number, habits and disposition of the Indian tribes along the route, and he was authorized to make overtures of peace to them, and also to learn their views of agriculture, and the nature of their soil and its productions. For all these purposes the Government was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Porter C. Bliss, a young American, who had spent several years in pursuing similar inquiries among the North American Indians.

It may give value to the researches of Mr. Bliss to state that he came here highly recommended by such men as Edward Everett, Profs. Silliman and Longfellow, Mr. Bancroft, President Walker, Senator Sumner, Senator Hale, James Watson Webb and others.

During his expedition, Mr. Bliss had in view the adaptability of the regions visited to the colonization of free colored people of the United States. He has not only performed most admirably the special duties assigned him on this voyage, but he has returned with a mass of facts that will astonish all readers. Some of these I will give you:

EXTENT OF COUNTRY OPEN TO IMMIGRATION.

The border of all the region open to immigration is washed by the Paraguay River, and before passing out of the Confederation you will ascend that river 450 leagues, and in all of 350 leagues the immigrant can have his choice of location. Indeed, the whole upper part of the Confederation, for an extent of about 360,000 square miles is open to the agriculturist. The climate is indicated by the latitude—the region here spoken of lies southward from 23⅜° south latitude extending to about 33° south latitude, and it extends from east to west 600 miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

In this region there are all the varieties of surface, soil, rocks, timber, streams, vegetable and animal productions found in an equal extent of country in the western part of the United States.

The *soil* is rich, especially in the valleys, producing most luxuriantly wherever it is cultivated. *Rocks* for building abound, in some parts granitic, and in others calcareous. There is abundance of hard wood for building and for machinery; but of soft wood there is little, except the willow. So much of this region is well watered that no other kind need be chosen. Of rivers of considerable size there are six: Quarto, Dulce, Salado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo and Paraguay. The latter is navigable for steamers for 800 leagues from the ocean, and companies are organized for making the Salado and Vermejo navigable. Into these main streams confluents pour in from all sides.

The *vegetable* productions are important. Of valuable vegetable productions, indigenous, there are such as these: sarsaparilla, rhubarb, jalap, nux vomica, cinchona, (the Peruvian bark tree,) sugarcane, cotton and indigo, and there grow in great luxuriance and productiveness wheat, corn, lucerne, rice, tobacco, grapes, oranges, lemons, peaches, figs and sweet potatoes.

Of *animals*, we find those of similar latitudes in other countries, as, for example, those of the Gulf States.

The agricultural products which these lands would most naturally furnish would be, after fruits, cotton, tobacco, Indian corn.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

In this paradise of cattle they are cheap. Untamed horses and cattle can be bought for about the value of the hides and tallow. For those disposed to cattle-raising a stock sufficient for the purpose is cheaply bought, from which beef and butter become an incidental, but valuable income for a family.

In *religion* this country is Catholic, but the constitution guarantees to all the unmolested exercise of their own religion. And by law the fullest authority and legal value are given to the various functions of the Protestant clergy, when exercised among their own people. There is not that abhorrence of the negro in this country which so marks social life in the United States. The native of the rural districts is, at best, swarthy, and further toward the interior the intermixture with the native Indian makes the common people generally dark.

THE GOVERNMENT

looks with decided favor on the project, and both the General and the Provincial Government concerned would generously aid such an enterprise as a colony, or the immigration of people to scatter more widely if they should prefer to do so. The various Provincial Governments have agreed to aid colonists from Europe with such helps as a portion of the expense of coming, food for some months, seed for first sowings, a few oxen, cows and sheep, agricultural implements, &c. From what has been done we may infer liberality in this direction. In instances already known the Government not only helps the immigrant, but amply remunerates the agent or company undertaking the work. Altogether the interior of the Confederation looks like an inviting field for the freed colored man.

THE INDIANS

are more than friendly disposed; they are desirous of having civilized neighbors. When they commit depredations they seldom murder, and seldom attack any kind of property except horses and cattle. They cannot carry off sheep rapidly enough to escape. At present they cultivate very little, but they are not averse to it, and they are coming more and more in the way of acquiring wealth by the pastoral life. The General Government has initiated a policy of peace, and the expedition with which Mr. Bliss went out was one of its first efforts to establish friendly and peaceable relations with the Indians. The South American Indians are much more trustworthy than those of North America. Around a settlement of cotton planters they would hardly become planters, but they would increase the number of their flocks and herds, and as really add to the wealth of the country as though they planted.

THE LAND

would be *given* to the settler, either in colonies or in isolated plantations. The Provincial Governments are ready to do as liberally as that of Corrientes, which gives the title to the cultivator of land on which cotton is cultivated for three years, and at the same time it is exempt from all taxation for that time. And in the case of European immigration the immigrant is free from military duty for ten years, by special provision.

Should Mr. Bliss visit the United States for the purpose of bringing out a colony, full faith may be given to all his statements; and the enterprising colored man may look upon South America as a home free from many molestations common to other parts of the world, and under a kind Providence almost insuring wealth. MANSFIELD.

LOYAL LEAGUE REUNION.

Speech of Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles—His Opinions on the Present Relations of the Army to the Country at large—Suggestions for Filling up the Ranks of the Army.

On Thursday evening the Loyal League Club had a reunion at their rooms in Union-square. The principal feature of the occasion was a speech made by Maj.-Gen. Sickles, in which he covered the whole ground of the present relations of the army to the country at large, and offered some valuable suggestions on the subject of recruiting.

Mr. Van Winkle occupied the Chair and introduced Gen. Sickles, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

Gentlemen: I appreciate very highly the kind reception you have given the mention of my name. I attend here with great pleasure to afford my aid in promoting as much as I can the excellent object which has brought you here. My efforts would, perhaps, be of more service if your proceedings had reached a more advanced stage. I do not know what steps you have already taken or contemplated, and can therefore only make a few suggestions on general topics and endeavor to enforce the importance of the duties which demand our attention. The greatest service a citizen can render his country at this present crisis is either to join the army or be the means of inducing others to join it. I believe it requires only one more hearty, generous effort to replenish the exhausted armies of the Union and thereby bring the war to an honorable and a permanent conclusion. It is by all means desirable that the ranks of an army should be replenished by volunteering; especially in the case of a war like that in which we are engaged. In order to ascertain the reason why recruiting is now so difficult it will perhaps be necessary to make a hurried review of past circumstances connected with the subject. I think the great misfortune—the great difficulty in the way—has been the delusion that bounties would bring in volunteers. The bounty system has been so universally adopted—so universally relied upon—that now it is almost impossible to abandon it. It will be an important point gained if we can remove from mens' minds this prevalent belief that bounties are the main reliance for obtaining reinforcements for the army. A war like this in which we are engaged really depends on the martial spirit of the nation. Whatever tends to strengthen that must be resorted to in order to sustain our military establishments. Without that National martial spirit the people will not swell the ranks of the army and navy; the taxes—the revenues—needed to carry on the war will not be cheerfully contributed; in short, the war cannot go triumphantly on. Look in these streets of yours; look in every town and village of the land—everywhere you see victims of the war. Men who have sacrificed health and strength in the dismal swamps of the South, and are forever incapacitated for active duty! Spectres produced in those horrible miasma, no longer in the army because they are no longer fit for any use there! Wrecks of humanity, torn to pieces with shot and shell, cast upon the tender mercies of the world. Yet what has their country done for them? The Government affords them a poor pittance of a pension; all it probably can do. What is that? Now every one of those men is an evidence of—I will not permit myself to say indifference to its heroes; but it is evidence of neglect on the part of our people of a sacred duty. Another cause underlying the apathy which we are compelled to recognize is the fact that mischievous discussions and dissensions have been prevalent at the North on the war—its aims and objects, the principles on which it was conducted, the ends it was intended to subserve, the means applied for its prosecution, the advantages political opponents might derive from mistakes or erroneous theories of the Administration, the effect it would have upon the fluctuations of political power. These appeals have produced insidious consequences, but the loyal North has shown its contempt for them all, and it has now resolved at any rate to put the rebellion down.

This, then, is the opportune moment for the country to resume practically the great work which it has before it—to coöperate with one accord in support of the great cause we all have at heart. This, then—in view of the elections being over, of all danger of foreign intervention being at an end, and of the great progress lately made in the suppression of the rebellion—this is the opportune moment to take all measures our good sense may devise to reawaken and reëstablish the martial spirit of the people. Undoubtedly recruiting may be stimulated by bounties, but not by bounties only. There is a small class generally floating among a mixed population like ours which may be tempted by money to risk their lives in any cause, but it is the sentiments, the affections, the passions of men, that are the great motives of action. It is these that preëminently make soldiers; that create love of honor and fame; that inspire love of country; that send men to lay down life upon the battle-field. Money never yet did, and never will!

Above all, let me direct your attention to the importance of filling up old regiments. Do not permit your attention to be diverted from that practical and primal object. The raising of new organizations may stimulate the activity of recruiting officers, and it is therefore supposed, I regret to say, that new organizations are necessary to recruiting. But this is intrinsically an error. Those regiments now in the field, with well worn battle flags, with a glorious record of achievements, with experience of war, with the pride of veterans to render them invincible in the hour of conflict—those remaining fragments of gallant legions have a claim upon the country in what they have done that should save them from neglect and abandonment. Yet must the future of the war be left to the conduct of new recruits unless the efforts of all are devoted—exclusively devoted to filling up the old regiments. In this connection allow me to refer—and I hope it will not be deemed intrusive or egoistical on my part—to an organization with which I entered the service, with which a great portion of my military life was spent. I mean, of course, the Excelsior brigade. Twice has that brigade, which numbered 5,000 when it took the field, been reduced to a force less than that of one full regiment—twice, gentlemen, during the war. At the conclusion of Gen. McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula I came to New-York and raised a considerable number. It was then less than a regiment. By great exertion, during the short time allowed me, I recruited it to an aggregate of 2,700. It is now again scarcely more than a regiment. Now suppose an influential, intelligent organization like that before me undertakes to fill up to its original standard one of the New-York brigades—say the Excelsior brigade—I believe it could be done, with proper efforts, in a very short space of time. The few of its members left have announced their readiness to reënlist for the war. And this brings to mind a suggestion of great importance: the means to be taken to induce veterans generally to reënlist for another specified period of two or three years, or for the war.

I believe that if the army sees that the country is awakened to the importance and grandeur and glory of the struggle in which we are engaged, that the enthusiasm and ardor thereby created will react again from the army to the people, and while inducing a great proportion of those in the field to reënlist will at the same time give an unexampled impetus to volunteering at home. It should be remembered that an army cannot exist without that *esprit du corps*—that hearty enthusiasm for the cause in which they are fighting, which springs from a consciousness that it is executing the universal will of the people it represents, and unless the people it represents are animated by the same feelings, by the same impulsive sentiments, it will lose faith and heart in the undertaking in which it is engaged. One of the most striking facts in all history is the steadiness, loyalty, and devotion of our armies as compared with the weakness and vacillation of the people at home during the past year and a half. While we saw from political fields throughout the States the most embittered discussions in the Press, from the stump, even in grave official documents, while we saw the people at home apparently hopelessly divided; though here and there an individual soldier or officer might be influenced by what reached them in the form of correspondence or through the columns of the public journals; these things, so far as I observed, had no visible effect on our noble armies in the field. Undoubtedly, if the state of things to which I have referred were to go on—if the army should see no end to it, neither see a resuscitation of those same motives and sentiments which created out of nothing vast military resources for the reëstablishment of the Union, then our soldiers will have no motive to reënlist.

The interval between now and the time when the draft will go into operation is the most favorable for our proposed effort. By all means at the command of the Loyal Leagues of New-York—of the Loyal Leagues throughout the nation—let the work be pushed forward. Volunteering cannot go on in isolated localities, here and there, while drafting goes on elsewhere. The spirit which is to bring out from the great body of the people the mass of volunteers must be a unanimous spirit of the whole nation; and in this all must assist.

Gen. Sickles went on to say that for the purposes they had in view organizations would, of course, be necessary, and he proffered any assistance in his power and any suggestions his experience might afford. He spoke of the various contingencies on which the rebels had relied for ultimate success, and showed how, one by one, their main reliances had failed them, and said that, while he did not believe all the stories he read about famine and starvation at the South, he felt sure that they had almost exhausted their military resources there, and that the people there were being subjected to measures of confiscation and spoliation to sustain the war which must eventually break down any Government—be it republican, oligarchic, despotic, or even the Government of Jefferson Davis.

The speaker advocated a plan for recruiting a certain number of volunteers in every school district of every State in the country, showing how by a combined plan of exertion among men of means and influence, that plan could not fail to be successful. He was convinced that one grand, general effort of the kind would so strengthen our armies, both in men and moral stamina, as to bring the war to a conclusion within three months from the time of recommencing active operations.

Gen. Sickles was warmly applauded at intervals throughout and at the end of his remarks, and on sitting down was voted the thanks of the meeting.

Col. Geo. W. Bliss and Gen. Strong subsequently made short and effective speeches.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SKIRMISHING ON WEDNESDAY.

Unsuccessful Rebel Movement to Feel Our Position.

Rumored Occupation of Madison Court-House by Our Cavalry.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BUSHWHACKERS.

Interesting Details of Recent Movements.

E. K. PAUL writes:

ARMY POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

The movement of the enemy on Wednesday morning seems to have been a concerted movement along our whole front for the purpose of ascertaining our position. Just about the time the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry was attacked near Germanna Ford, a force of infantry crossed a short distance below Raccoon Ford and attempted to cut off the First Michigan cavalry, Major BREWER, on picket near that point.

The enemy crossed to the ravine, and kept a little rise of ground between the picket and themselves, but, fortunately, Maj. BREWER was on the alert, and discovered what was going on before on attack could be made, and he was therefore prepared for them. The enemy crossed the river during the night, and exposed themselves just at dawn. After skirmishing for one or two hours, and finding that their plan had been discovered, they returned to the opposite bank. Similar movements were made all along our front, with equal success.

There is less bushwhacking in this portion of Virginia than ever known before. This condition of things is attributed to the action of our cavalry commanders, who are punishing severely all men caught engaged in irregular warfare. It is pretty generally understood also that MOSEBY's gang and all other marauders are in future to be dealt summarily with.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

It is rumored from the front that our cavalry yesterday took possession of Madison Court-house, and then advanced toward Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge. Several skirmishes occured during the advance; a severe one at the crossing of Robertson's River. The rebels were driven from their positions, and across the Rapidan. The impression is that LEE's main force has left the line of the Rapidan and is falling back upon Richmond on the two railroad lines, *via* Gordonsville to Lynchburgh and *via* Fredericksburgh to Hanover Junction. The rebel pickets on the Rapidan have been doubled. This indicates truth in the statement that their main army has fallen back. LEE, however, maintains a show of strength along the whole Rapidan line.

[Advices from the TIMES correspondents at the front to-day make no mention of the occupation of Madison Court-house by our cavalry. The report is probably premature.—ED.]

The Late Movement on the Rapidan—Advance of the Enemy's Pickets—Visit of Distinguished Strangers—The Late Capt. Griggs Branding Deserters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

As I stated in my last letter, our cavalry, after feeling the enemy on Sunday, and finding the Rapidan thoroughly picketed, fell back to their camps again. That night and the following morning the enemy, to keep up a bold front, sent infantry pickets across the river at several points where not occupied by our line, and there they have since remained under the friendly cover of their own guns on the opposite bluff. The heavy rain of Sunday night has materially interfered with field movements, and in all probability active operations will not be resumed until the weather has improved. Culpepper County, for the most part, is low ground, and the soil of such a nature that a single heavy shower of rain turns its usually dry plains into quagmires, over which it is next to impossible to move artillery or columns of infantry or cavalry. That is the condition of things to-day.

The recent successful operations of this army can hardly be overestimated in their importance, as affecting rebeldom. Aside from the advantageous position gained, and the capture of nearly all that was left after Gettysburgh of two brigades of infantry, the eyes of the people in Virginia, at least, have at last been opened to the fact that the Confederate authorities, neither in the field or Cabinet, are invincible. DAVIS & Co. had assured the people of this county that the Yankees would never occupy Culpepper again, and upon the strength of this assurance many who had left their homes when the Union army came here in September returned to them upon the last retreat, and were making preparations to remain when Gen. MEADE so rudely disturbed their quiet. On Friday, before the battle at Rappahannock Station, Gen. LEE and Gov. LETCHER reviewed the rebel army near Brandy Station, and while the latter was giving assurance that the campaign was ended for the present season, the former received information from a "scout" or "spy" of the fact that the Union army was moving upon Fredericksburgh. That night LEE moved his army in that direction, and was too far away on the following night to aid the force left to guard the Upper Rappahannock, and army and citizens feel dispirited because their favorite General has been defeated in strategy.

Two men in the Sixth corps were publicly branded with the letter "D," yesterday, having been convicted of the crime of desertion. One was branded upon the hip and the other upon the arm. The division to which the men belonged witnessed the operation.

Lieut.-Col. EARLE, Lord CASTLECUFFE, of the English Grenadier guards, and Capts. PEEL and STEVENSON, of the Scotch fusileers, are at headquarters as guests of the commanding General. On Monday, they witnessed a review of the Third corps, and expressed themselves much pleased with the appearance and movements of the troops. Yesterday, they visited the cavalry at the front, accompanied by a suitable escort.

The body of Capt. GRIGGS, of the Second New-York cavalry, was yesterday found interred near Culpepper. It will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES that the deceased, on the recent retreat, while in command of a squadron of cavalry, got cut off near Culpepper, and, in attempting to cut through the enemy, lost his life. The body will be sent North, to his friends.

The whole army has recently been put in a happy frame of mind by the arrival of a large number of Paymasters, who are already actively engaged in paying the soldiers. In the army, the arrival of Paymasters always indicates an early advance upon the enemy.

A month and a little more has elapsed since the Army of the Potomac occupied the same position it does to-day; a month of changing vicissitudes with this army, and yet without being very active, many miles have been marched over, privations and hardships endured, without any general engagement having taken place, and consequently there has been no loss of life; still there have been numerous skirmishes in which more or less of the army have participated, and sufficient losses have occurred to prevent the members thereof from forgetting the dangers incident to the profession of arms; or, in other words, the soldiers have not become rusty, and the indications now are that they will not be permitted to become so. The last month was one of skirmishes, battles, marches, counter-marches and display of strategy—hampered, as usual, by having to guard an incomplete railway communication, an almost useless baggage train, and the defence of a Capital which should have been defended by others. Until the army is relieved of these drags the public need not hope to hear of any brilliant result from this quarter. By a singular infatuation—for I know not what else to call it—one of the finest armies ever put into the field, composed as it is of true disciplined, and, for the most part, experienced soldiers, whose bravery has been tested in many a bloody contest, and never found wanting; an army that has fought more battles, and won more victories, without any substantial results accruing therefrom, than any other; an army in point of efficiency, equipment, skillful officers surpassed by none, is rendered almost useless and of no avail, because anchored as aforesaid to lines of communication, an enormous baggage train, and last, but not least, to Washington! Any time during the last six weeks the slaveholders rebellion, in the opinion of more than the writer hereof has been at the mercy of this army. If, in the middle of September last the vast baggage-train containing provisions and luggage for both officers and men, had either been destroyed or sent to the North Pole; the line of communication northward left to take care of itself and Washington to take care of the troops now there, aided temporarily by a militia force called there for the purpose, and the men of this army, with three days full rations in their haversacks, could have marched upon and captured Richmond, with all its valuable (?) archives and materials of war, opened a communication by the way of York or James River, or both, through which to receive supplies sent forward for the occasion; isolated LEE's small army—compelling it to disperse, or, if showing fight, placing it at our mercy—thereby practically ending the war. For what would BRAGG's or BEAUREGARD's forces be worth to them with the head of the monster crushed in Virginia, and the brilliant army of ROSECRANS' piercing its heart? Not a rush! So long as the Army of the Potomac performed the double duty of holding the best appointed and the best disciplined army the enemy had, in its front, fighting it occasionally, and at the same time protecting Washington, there was some shadow of apology for the tactics displayed. But this state of facts no longer exists. LEE's army has been depleted to reinforce other points, and this splendid army is holding in its front an army nominally not half its size.

I know that book-made soldiers—some of them, at least—will wonder where supplies would come from during the six or eight days that would elapse before the object of the movement could be accomplished. I know, also, that they would be a little bewildered at the bare thought of being beyond the leading-strings of Father ABRAHAM, and at the absence of certain camp conveniences—cast-iron cooking stoves, tents, and the numerous articles with which the army is now hampered—but they might, nevertheless, under an energetic leader, be made to forego these luxuries for one, two, or even three weeks, in view of the vast advantages to be obtained, and the further consideration that all these little necessaries, if not to be found in the doomed Capital of rebeldom, could be sent to them there by water. I know, moreover, that they would wonder how the men could get along with only rations for three days. But a man who understands and appreciates the material of which the Union army is made up would not wonder at all. The rations for three days could easily be made to answer for six days. For an army to be on half-rations for six days is no novelty in the history of war. But just let the men of this army know that by practicing economy and suffering privations for one, two or three weeks, something could be accomplished thereby, and their rations for three days could easily be made to answer for six days, and the balance of the time the men would thrive on corn and wheat, of which there is a good supply, ham and bacon, cattle, sheep, chickens, &c., to be found all along the route, mixed with a little enthusiasm.

If such a movement did cause great suffering among the Johnny Rebs, we should have the soothing consolation and satisfaction at the same time of knowing that the rebellion suffered more; and if our men suffered untold hardships, they would have the pleasure of knowing that they suffered in the moment of victory.

E. A. PAUL.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Reports of Another Naval Engagement.

More Shells Thrown Into the City.

SUMTER STILL BOMBARDED.

The Monitors Again in Action—One of Them Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 18, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Two of the monitors engaged are not seen this morning. A report from Moultrie states that the leading monitor in the fight had her smoke-stack and turret perforated.

A report from Sumter states that four monitors took their position to-day near Cummings Point, and afterward passed up the channel. It is believed that they carried heavy weights suspended at certain depths below the water, to ascertain if there was passage for vessels of certain draft.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, last night, was continued as usual. Slow firing was going on this morning.

The enemy fired twenty-five shots from Fort Gregg into the city, doing no material damage. It is reported that a gun burst at the last fire. There has been slow firing on Sumter all day.

Present indications are that the enemy intend more extensive operations.

No monitors were in action to-day. They have retired.

Sanitary.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Clara Bell* left for New-Orleans, to-day, with over 2,500 packages of sanitary stores for the soldiers. Her cargo was mostly made up from the receipts of the Ladies' Northwestern Fair.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS RELIEVED.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF SUPPLIES.

Distribution of Good Cheer to the Prisoners.

Difficulty Between Gen. Neal Dow and Gen. Winder.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The supplies sent by Government have been permitted to reach their destination by the rebel authorities. The rumor that the rebels permitted clothing, but not food, to be distributed, is an error. Forty-eight thousand rations sent by the Secretary of War last week had been received; and a letter to the Government from Gen. NEAL DOW states that they had been distributed. The contrary report was caused by the fact that the rebels would not permit the officer in charge to accompany the rations further than City Point.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The *Star* of this afternoon says:

"We learn through recent correspondence, up to the 17th instant, from Richmond, between ROBERT OULD, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, and Gen. MEREDITH our Exchange Commissioner, which has reached this City, that the rebel authorities are faithfully executing their promises to give our prisoners in their hands the food and everything that our Government has forwarded to Richmond to that end.

The rebel authorities allege that Gen. Dow has violated the obligations under which he was selected to distribute the supplies in question. Gen. WINDER has, therefore, taken that duty from him.

Gen WINDER complains that Gen. Dow, instead of confining himself in his visits to the Belle Island Prison, to distributing the goods placed under his care, busied himself with investigating the management of the rebel commissariat there; with starting false reports concerning it, and with becoming the surreptitious bearer of a letter from the Island.

These allegations Gen. Dow denies with great emphasis, and states that what he learned concerning the conduct of the rebel Commissariat on the Island, he could not avoid hearing, as it was uttered by our prisoners in loud tones of complaint in the presence of rebel officers, etc.

"Gen. WINDER has substituted a Board of Union officers, consisting of Col. A. VON SCHRADEN, Inspector General of our Fourteenth army corps; Col. L. H. CASNOLA, of the Fourteenth New-York cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. J. S. BOYD, Quartermaster to our Twentieth army corps, to make the distributions in question, and states that so large is the quantity of such things being received, that he must appoint other such Boards to aid that named above."

Our hospital department here, Acting Surgeon-General BARNES, has come forward to add medicines to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government.

The rebel authorities will not permit our agents to accompany the goods within their lines, substituting rebel Commissioners in their stead when the flag-of-truce boat leaves.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Conway*, Capt. BONHUKP, has arrived from City Point.

Col. IRVINE satisfactorily transferred our Government rations, and also the Baltimore American Relief funds and provisions to Commissioner OULD.

The Richmond papers say 700 more Yankee prisoners were sent to Danville yesterday.

115 Yankee prisoners were received at Libby Prison from Charleston on Monday night. Among them were the sailors and marines captured on the last assault on Sumter's battered walls.

The blockade-running steamers *Dundee, Flora, Banshee, Syren, Alice, A. D. Vance, Hansa, Beauregard, Automica, Dispatch and Gen. Scatia* have arrived at Wilmington. The *Ella and Annie* is reported burned. [NOTE.—She is a prize.]

The great ram *Missouri*, built at Shreveport, La., is a failure. She cost the Government half a million of dollars.

No Richmond papers, except of the 18th, have arrived.

THE GETTYSBURGH CELEBRATION.

From our Special Correspondent.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn.,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 19, 1863.

All the noteworthy incidents of the celebration here to-day have already been sent off to you by telegraph, and it would have gratified your correspondent exceedingly if he could also have got off, but fate, combined with the miserable railroad arrangements, has ordained that he should spend another night in this over-crowded village. The only train that has been permitted to leave here, to-day, was the special train bearing the President and his party, which left at 6 o'clock this evening. Even the mail train, which should have left at 8 o'clock this morning, was detained for fear it would come in collision with some of the numerous trains that have been following each other in rapid succession from Hanover Junction, bringing visitors to the Dedication. How they are all to sleep here to-night it is difficult to imagine. All the hotels as well as the private houses were filled to overflowing last night. Every housekeeper in Gettysburgh has opened a temporary hotel, and extends unbounded hospitality to strangers—for a consideration. People from all parts of the country seem to have taken this opportunity to pay a visit to the battle-fields which are hereafter to make the name of Gettysburgh immortal. The Dedication ceremonies were apparently a minor consideration, for even while Mr. EVERETT was delivering his splendid oration, there were as many people wandering about the fields, made memorable by the fierce struggles of July, as stood around the stand listening to his eloquent periods. They seem to have considered, with President LINCOLN, that it was not what was *said* here, but what was *done* here, that deserved their attention. During the last three days, the scenes of the late battles have been visited by thousands of persons from every loyal State in the Union, and there is probably not a foot of the grounds that has not been trodden over and over again by reverential feet. But little over four months have passed away since the champions of Slavery and Freedom met here in deadly strife, and already the name of Gettysburgh has become historical, and its soil is classic ground. This, too, while the contest is yet undecided, and the camp-fires of the contending armies still illumine the Southern sky. If the people of the North can thus forestall history, it is because the manifest justice of their cause enables them to see the future in the present, and to behold in the fresh made graves of their fallen sons the shining monuments of their glory in ages to come.

The National Cemetery which has been consecrated to-day by such imposing ceremonies is located in the very midst of the fierce strife of those terrible July days, and many of the Union heroes fell on the ground comprised within its inclosure. It is little over half a mile to the south of the Gettysburgh Court-house, in the outskirts of the town, on what is called Prospect Hill, which is but a continuation of the elevated ridge known as Cemetery Hill. This hill, it will be recollected, formed the northernmost line of the Union armies during the last two days of the battle, and was several times stormed by the rebel infantry without success. The new cemetery is contiguous to the town cemetery of Gettysburgh and comprises 17¼ acres. It was purchased by the State of Pennsylvania at something like $25,000, and is to be devoted exclusively to the loyal dead who fell in the three days' battles. The present appearance of the cemetery is not very inviting, but the plan on which it is laid out is excellent, and when it is finished and covered with green sward, it will be one of the most beautiful burial-grounds in the country. The graves will form semicircular rows, one within another, the whole presenting an appearance similar to the Senate Chamber or House of Representatives at Albany. Sections of the semicircle are allotted to the various States whose soldiers fell at the Gettysburgh battle, the different sections being divided from each other by a foot-walk. The number of States represented is eighteen, and at either end of the semicircle is a section devoted to the "unknown" dead, or those whose identity cannot be established. This class, however, is fortunately not so large as one would naturally be led to suppose. I am told that nearly all who fell in the last two days of the battle can be easily identified by the temporary head-boards placed over their graves by their comrades. Out of 1,300 who have thus far been exhumed from the various battle-fields and buried in the new cemetery, there are not more than one hundred whose identity is not fixed. The work of exhuming the bodies and reburying them in the National Cemetery is to be done by the various States individually, or at least at their expense. It is proposed to erect a large monument near the base of the semicircle, to which all the States will contribute, and leave each State to erect such other monuments in its own section as it may see fit. All the bodies exhumed from the battle-fields are placed in most substantial coffins, and buried two feet apart in trenches from four to five feet deep. At the head of the coffins will be built a continuous stone wall 1½ feet in thicknesss and extending from the bottom of the trench to the surface of the ground. On the top of this wall a smooth granite or marble railing will be erected 1½ feet in height and one foot thick, on which will be inscribed the names of the dead, with the regiment and State to which each belonged.

The position of the new cemetery is very fine, and commands a view of the whole country for miles around, including the entire ground covered by the Union and rebel lines. It is less than a quarter of a mile from the house occupied by Gen. MEADE as his headquarters, about half a mile from Culp's Hill, where the hardest fighting occurred on the 3d of July, and about two miles from Round Top, which was occupied by the extreme left of the Union lines, and was the scene of the hand-to-hand fight of the 2d.

In wandering around these battle-fields, one is astonished and indignant to find at almost every step of his progress the carcases of dead horses, which the negligence, or laziness or stupidity of the people of Gettysburgh have permitted to remain above ground since the battle, and which still breed pestilence in the atmosphere of this whole region. I am told that more than a score of deaths have resulted from this neglect in the village of Gettysburgh, during the past Summer; and in the house in which I was compelled to seek lodgings there are now two boys sick with typhoid fever, attributed to this cause. Within a stone's throw of the whitewashed hut occupied as the headquarters of Gen. MEADE I counted yesterday no less than ten carcases of dead horses, lying on the ground where they were struck by the shells of the enemy.

The ceremonies of the Dedication to-day, of which you have already read a full account, passed off without accident, and nearly in accordance with the programme previously published. There was not, however, so large a military display as was anticipated, and the procession was unexpectedly slim, for the reason that most of the guests who were expected to join it were either off viewing the battle-fields, or hurried up to the cemetery before the procession started. The opening prayer, by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, was touching and beautiful, and produced quite as much effect upon the audience as the classic sentences of the orator of the day. President LINCOLN's brief address was delivered in a clear, loud tone of voice, which could be distinctly heard at the extreme limits of the large assemblage. It was delivered (or rather read from a sheet of paper which the speaker held in his hand) in a very deliberate manner, with strong emphasis, and with a most business-like air. Previous to the President's address, the following ode, by Maj. B. B. FRENCH, was sung by a vocal Club from Philadelphia, in lieu of a dirge by J. G. PERCIVAL, which was to have been sung:

'Tis holy ground—
This spot, where, in their graves,
We place our country's braves,
Who fell in Freedom's holy cause
Fighting for Liberty and Laws—
Let tears abound.

Here let them rest—
And Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
Shall glow and freeze above this mold—
A thousand years shall pass away—
A nation shall still mourn this clay,
Which now is blest.

Here, where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tear be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead,
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead;
Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A country riven?

It will not be!
We trust, oh God! Thy gracious power
To aid us in our darkest hour.
This be our prayer: "Oh Father! save
A people's freedom from its grave—
All praise to Thee!"

After the dedication ceremonies were over, the President returned to the residence of Mr. WILLS, whose guest he has been since he arrived here, and from thence walked to the church on Baltimore-street, to listen to an oration by Lieut.-Gov. ANDERSON, of Ohio. He walked up to the church arm in arm with the famous TOM BURNS, the only man in Gettysburgh who had patriotism or pluck enough to take a gun on his shoulder and help the Union army defend his town.

Soon after the arrival of the President at Gettysburgh last evening, he was serenaded by a Baltimore band, and after numerous calls for "the President," "Old ABE," "Uncle ABE," "Father ABRAHAM," "the next President," &c., &c., was induced to make his appearance at the door. He said he was tired, and did not feel like speaking, and as a man who did not feel like talking was apt to say foolish things, he begged to be excused from making a speech. The audience cheered the sentiment, and the President, taking it for granted he was excused, retired to his room. The crowd then called on Secretary SEWARD, who was stopping near by with Mr. HARPER, editor of a paper printed here, and were more successful. After two or three airs by the band, mingled in the calls for the Secretary, Mr. SEWARD made his appearance, and spoke as follows:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am now sixty years old and upward; I have been in public life practically forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any people or community so near to the borders of Maryland was found willing to listen to my voice; and the reason was that I said forty years ago that Slavery was opening before this people a grave-yard that was to be filled with brothers falling in mutual political combat. I knew that the cause that was hurrying the Union into this dreadful strife was Slavery, and when I did elevate my voice it was to warn the people to remove that cause when they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war that now unhappily has fallen upon the nation, deluging it in blood. That crisis came, and we see the result. I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and deliberate councils. [Good.] I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fratricidal war which will fall upon the country—a country vouchsafed by Heaven—the richest, the broadest, the most beautiful, most magnificent and capacious ever yet bestowed upon a people, that has ever been given to any part of the human race. [Applause.] And I thank God for the hope that when that cause is removed, simply by the operation of abolishing it, as the origin of the great treason that is without justification and without parallel, we shall thenceforth be united, be only one country, having only one hope, one ambition and one destiny. [Applause.] Then we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers, that that this Union is a reality, and we shall mourn together for the evil wrought by this rebellion. We are now near the graves of the misguided, whom we have consigned to their last resting place with pity for their errors and with the same heartful of grief with which we mourn over the brother by whose hand, raised in defence of his Government, that misguided brother perished. When we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country and to mankind that this war shall have for its conclusion the establishing of the principle of Democratic Government—the simple principle that whatever party, whatever portion of the Union prevails by constitutional suffrage in an election, that party is to be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place, on another trial and another verdict, to a different portion of the people. [Good.] If you do not do that, you are drifting at once and irresistibly to the very verge of the destruction of your Government. But with that principle this Government of ours—the freest, the best, the wisest and the happiest in the world—must be, and, so far as we are concerned, practically will be, immortal. [Applause.]

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Complete Success of the Texas Expedition.

Everything Quiet in Western Louisiana.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New Orleans, 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following news:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The expedition sent by water and accompanied by Gen. BANKS was a great success. Brazos Island, Brownsville and Point Isabel were captured and are in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Antonio. The casualties on either side are not mentioned. No details of the operations there have been received here.

The reports in circulation here of heavy fighting in Western Louisiana are untrue. There had been slight skirmishing, but nothing decisive had transpired. Our forces were still in the vicinity of Vermillionville, and everything was quiet.

Arrived during week 3,430 bales Cotton, 2,766 bags Cotton. Cleared for New-York 4,136 bales Cotton and 100 bags Cotton in seed; Philadelphia 86 bales Cotton; Providence (R. I.) 3,000 sacks Cotton in seed.

OUR SPECIAL NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30, 1863.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The very day of the sailing of the *Evening Star*—but too late to send by her—news came here of our successful descent upon the Texan coast at Brazos Santiago, a full account of which will, of course, have reached you by some half-dozen other channels before this.

What we learnt of the affair here was very little, and that little was prohibited publication in any of the local papers. It was simply to the effect that the National troops had effected a safe landing. At the northern point of Boca Chica Island they saw some rebel cavalry and shelled them. The British Consul at Brownsville had reported that when the rebel cavalry retired and got there, they wanted to destroy the whole place, but the citizens resisted, and there were street fights between the citizens and the rebel soldiery. He also reported Fort Brown in flames.

Much anxiety was caused here by the report that several of our vessels had been lost, with a great number of soldiers on board; but the information I obtained from a Captain whose vessel formed one of the expedition, was to the effect that, although the steamer *Union* and two small schooners had been lost in a great norther, the men had all been saved by the *Empire City, Scott* and *Clinton*. I sincerely hope this will prove true. My informant also assured me that the rebels had been completely taken aback by the secrecy and celerity of our movements, and, thinking we were going either to Sabine or Galveston, had moved the bulk of their forces thither, leaving but very few to oppose our landing and taking possession of Fort Brown, which, he said, he had no doubt was even then in our possession. What we may have accomplished since that time it is impossible to surmise, and no news of it has reached this city. Gen. BANKS has not yet returned, but is expected soon, to stay only a few days.

LATER FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Dispatches from Gen. Burnside and Parson Brownlow.

Fighting Still Going On at Knoxville.

General Burnside Says He is All Right.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 20.

A private dispatch, received by a gentleman in this city, yesterday morning, dated Knoxville, Nov. 19, and signed A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General, says:

"We are all right. Yet the line is still interrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Nothing was heard from the latter place last night or up to 11 o'clock to-day."

Headquarters here are not advised of any movement about Knoxville for several days past.

A dispatch just received from Parson BROWNLOW, dated Barbour Hill, Nov. 19, says: "There is fighting all about Knoxville."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

THE NATIONAL FINANCE BUDGET.

Secretary CHASE expected to have received to-day the estimates of the War Department for the next fiscal year, and to have had them available for the finance report he has now in hand. They did not come in. We recently intimated that the next budget would foot up something like twelve hundred millions. One of your cotemporaries contradicted this opinion, with some impatience, and reduced the amount to nine hundred millions. Time will show which estimate is nearest the truth. One element of our calculation of the next year's cost of running this enormous machine was the Navy estimates, stated by us to be about one hundred millions. They were not then complete. We understand they foot up to-day one hundred and forty-five millions. It will be recollected that Congress authorized the issue of fifty millions of Legal-tender Notes to redeem temporary loans if necessary. The American Bank Note Company was some days since ordered to complete their contract to print these notes. Ten millions of them have already been received here and put into circulation. The Company is now sending daily to the Treasury several hundred thousand dollars worth of them.

RELIEF FOR INDIANA SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND.

The Rev. ISAAC W. MONFORT, of Indiana Military Act, has just returned from Fortress Monroe and City Point, where he completed arrangements to furnish Indiana soldiers in Southern prisons with clothing and food. He took with him eight hundred complete suits and abundant stores, and saw them safe to City Point. There they were placed in the hands of the Confederate authorities, who gave repeated assurances that they should reach their destination. Additional supplies of clothing and provisions will be immediately sent from Baltimore by Gov. MORTON. In reply to a letter from Mr. MONFORT, inquiring if Gov. MORTON would be permitted to send relief to the Indiana prisoners, and if transportation for the supplies would be given by the Confederate authorities, Commissioner OULD replied:

"Any provisions which you may choose to send to City Point for the benefit of Indiana prisoners will be faithfully distributed to them under such regulations as shall be prescribed by our prison authorities. Of course those regulations will have but one aim, of benefiting your people. The provisions can be sent to my care or that of Brig.-Gen. WINDER. There will, of course, be some difficulty in finding your people. Some of them may be at one place, and some at another. We have now been distributing Federal prisoners over our country, owing to the refusal of the Federal authorities to make exchanges. This fact, of itself, would be a good reason for not directing the stores to any one of your officers. Every effort will be made to find out your people, and due reports made to you from time to time."

DELAY IN PAYING CLAIMS OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

The earliest day named in the Second Auditor's office for the payment of the claims of the relatives of soldiers killed in battle, was sixteen months instead of fourteen, as your types erroneously had it on Tuesday. Within two weeks after a man is shot or buried out of a hospital, his back pay should be figured up and be ready for his next of kin. There are plenty of Paymasters in the army who could easily do the work of a division. The average of the percentage of the mortality in our battles would not impose on a division Paymaster, after a general engagement, as many accounts as a couple of regiments permanently in camp would do. It is not the necessities of foreign service which has assigned a Paymaster to every ship in the navy. Our blockading squadrons could be supplied with money and Paymasters periodically from Washington, as the army is supplied with them. But the Navy Department does not believe in that system. It holds that the accounts of a ship should be kept as taut as its rigging. And to this end it employs four hundred and thirty Paymasters to keep the dealings of the Government with its 25,000 sailors and marines snugly stated and ready for settlement. The War Department employs but 355 Paymasters for all the troops in the United States. There is no delay in notifying the Navy Department of the death of a sailor on board a monitor in Charleston Harbor. With the notice comes a statement of pay due him, and the Disbursing Clerk in a moment is ready to hand the money over to his heirs. Forty-eight hours would have sufficed for Division Paymasters to have made complete lists of the dead and missing of the battle of Gettysburgh, with a statement of the pay-account of each. Whatever delay policy might have established in paying what was due to the "missing," the accounts of the dead could have been paid in a week after that battle, if the War Department had adopted the spirit of the system of the navy at any time since the war broke out, and had quit the circumlocutory mousing over little debts due to dead soldiers, established by cushioned placemen when the army was but 16,000 strong, but which is as senseless now as would be the compelling of the street travel of New-York to go underground through a net-work of six-feet pipes.

THE LATE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

Secesh and Copperheads are rubbing their hands to-days over the news that the Governor of Maryland has become a party to a scheme to nullify the recent election of the Union candidates in that State by withholding from them their certificates. Their joy is acute in Mr. CRISSWELL's case particularly.

A NEW EXAMINING BOARD.

To secure attention to the wants of soldiers in the Washington hospitals, belonging to States which have no military agents here, the War Department has appointed J. C. WETMORE, of Ohio, GARDINER TUFTS, of Massachusetts, W. Y. SELLECK, of Wisconsin, A. CHESTER, of Illinois, and Y. C. RAFFERTY, of New-Jersey, as a Board to inquire into their condition. The order appointing them directs all officers to give them full information, and requires the Board to examine particularly the cases of soldiers detained whose regiments have been mustered out of the service, those improperly arrested and detained as deserters, etc.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The Hospital Examining Board, Lieut.-Col. S. H. LATHROP, President, has been ordered to inspect the United States General Hospitals in Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Mound City and Cairo, and the vicinities of each of those cities. Also to report upon the manner of forwarding convalescents from these hospitals to their regiments, and to suggest measures to facilitate their return.

THE FATE OF SMITHSON.

SMITHSON, the rebel banker and dealer in Confederate money, a JEFF. DAVIS spy, and convict for treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was taken yesterday to the Albany Penitentiary to repent upon a five years' imprisonment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON, convicted by the General Court-Martial of holding correspondence with the enemy, in violation of the Fifty-seventh Article of War, and of giving intelligence to the enemy in violation of the same article, has been sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary at Albany, New-York, or in such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years. The sentence has been approved by the President, and the Secretary of War has designated Albany, New-York, as the place of confinement.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

COLORED SOLDIERS CAN'T GET INTO THE INVALID CORPS.

Provost-Marshal-General FRY has decided that disabled colored soldiers are not admissible into the invalid corps.

CONTRABAND TRADE BURST UP.

The recent captures of blockade runners at the mouth of Cape Fear River has so frightened the North Carolina rebel State authorities, that they have given up the business and farmed out the privilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

THE BOOKBINDER'S STRIKE.

The strike of the Government bookbinders has been amicably settled. The men will resume work on Monday at the old prices of $16 per week for ten hours' labor. Mr. DEFREES agrees to pay $18 per week if the private establishments accede to the increase. He is restricted by law to pay such prices only as are paid in private establishments. The Government compositors, at the next meeting of their Society, will probably raise the price of labor to $18 throughout the District of Columbia.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

THE DELAY IN DELIVERING BONDS EXPLAINED.

The sales of Five-Twenties during the last ten days amount to over nine millions of dollars. The Treasury Department is nearly thirty-four millions behind in the delivery of coupon bonds, some of the orders of Oct. 30 being yet unfilled. This delay, like that of last August, is in consequence of the non-completion of the new series of bonds. It has been the practice of the Department to make each series of our hundred millions distinct in style and general appearance. The whole of the third series was printed early in October. The engraving of the fourth series was in progress and the Secretary expected to supply the demand without any interruption. But the unprecedented subscriptions of the last week in October, exhausted the third series, and caused the suspension of deliveries, which has occasioned so much inconvenience to the public. The engravers promise to furnish the small bonds of the fourth series to-morrow, and those of all denominations by Wednesday next, after which time all subscriptions will be immediately filled. The registered bonds are now furnished without delay.

FROM MINISTER ADAMS.

Advices from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, confirm the news that a new trial is granted by the Court of Exchequer in the case of the *Alexandra*.

TREATMENT OF FEDERAL HOSTAGES.

The rebel authorities in correspondence with our own at Fortress Monroe, deny that they are now treating Capts. FLYNN and SAWYER in any way different from any other Union prisoners held in Richmond, except that they are kept separate from their companions.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

Lord Palmerston on the American War.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The Great English Scandal Case

Cape Race, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, Nov. 11, *via* Queenstown 17th, passed this point at 7 A. M. to-day. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The steamship *Olympus*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamships *City of New-York*, from New-York, and *Hibernia*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Virginia* arrived at Queenstown on the 12th.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at Cowes on the 17th.

The *Harmonia* had arrived at Cowes.

The captured crew of the *Bold Hunter*, destroyed by the pirate *Georgia*, were landed at Teneriffe, after very hard treatment, and arrived at England in an African mail steamer.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* had gone from Lisbon to Cadiz. The *Niagara* was expected at Lisbon.

It was reported that the British Admiral had ordered the *Kearsage* from Queenstown. It was believed she was shipping men, ostensibly as stokers, but it was supposed for more active services. She sailed on the 5th, and during such bad weather that it was inferred that her departure was insisted upon.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, deplored the American war. He said England would have interfered, but for the belief that it would have been in vain. She, therefore would yield neither to blandishments nor menaces; but would remain strictly neutral. Regarding Poland, he said England had done her duty by remonstrating, But although these remonstrances failed, he hoped Russia would cease to pursue an offensive course.

Lord Palmerston's reception was significantly enthusiastic.

Mr. Villiers, a prominent supporter of the Government, had been speaking in defence of the Federal Government.

The drain of gold from England still continued. A further advance in the rate of discount to 7 was anticipated.

The Prussian, Belgian and Saxon Chambers were opened by their respective Sovereigns in person.

The King of Prussia expressed an earnest wish for a termination of the differences between the Government and the Chambers. The Upper House voted an address in response by a small majority.

The Grand Duke Constantine had been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant-Commander of Poland, and the Czar trusts that he will resume his task after the reëstablishment of order.

The steamship *Anglia*, which was to sail from Galway on the 10th struck a rock in Galway Bay while entering from Liverpool. She was got off apparently uninjured, but still remained at Galway on the 11th.

Paris telegrams say that Matamoras is not blockaded; but contraband of war is not allowed to be landed.

The Emperor's proposal for a European Congress attracts universal attention. Fifteen Powers are invited. No official advices have yet been received but it is supposed that a greater number will acquiesce in the scheme. The English Cabinet was holding a meeting to consider an answer. The *Times* sees no objection to England joining. The Emperor's letter is short; it mentions no question.

The proposed Congress monopolized attention Napoleon's letter had been published. He says his sole object is to arrive without shock at a pacification of Europe.

Bourse firmer; rentes 69fr.05c.

COMMERCIAL PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Cotton opened firmer but closed dull. Sales of two days, 9,000 bales—of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. Market heavy and tending downward.

The Breadstuffs market is steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour firm but quiet. Wheat firm but quiet; Red Western 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Corn very dull and tending downward: sales at 28s. 3d. for mixed.

The Provision market is dull. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon tending downward. Lard dull at 41s. Tallow steady.

The Produce market is steady. Petroleum still declining; Refined quoted at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d. Sugar firm. Cotton inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Ashes steady. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet; sales small.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Rice firmer. Tallow firm, at 43s. 9d.@44s.

Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 18⅜ discount; Erie, 67⅜@68⅜.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Cotton heavy: sales yesterday 3,000 bales; sales to-day 8,000 bales, market being firmer; prices recovered owing to the bank not advancing the discount rate. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer.

Provisions steady.

Consols for Money, 92⅜.

Illinois Central Shares, 20@18 discount; Erie, 66⅜.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 12—3 P. M.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Rentes, 67f. 30c.

Bombay, Thursday, Oct. 29.

There has been a great storm on the Western coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Shirtings Twist active and advancing. Cotton broach, 600.

Exchange, 2s. 1¼d. Freight, 67s. ⅜d.

The Bombay mail reached Suez Nov. 11.

THE MAILS BY THE PERSIA.

The mails and our files by the *Persia* furnish us the following intelligence of interest in addition to that which we published yesterday:

The Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society have addressed a memorial to Earl Russell, on the subject of a suspicious vessel which has recently been built, and is now fitting out in the Clyde. They say, like the *Alabama*, she is fitted out as a ship-of-war; her construction has been superintended by Southern agents, and the common report is that she is destined for the Confederate States.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid contradicts officially a report, which appeared in a Paris journal, that Spain was about to send 10,000 troops to Rome in the place of the French troops.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Tremendous Sensation—Scan. Mag.—The Rams—The War in Japan—British Artillery—The Kearsage and the Georgia—British Discourtesy—Confederate Agitation—Cotton—English Poverty—The Season.

London, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

The Queen has suppressed Blondin. He confines his efforts to the low rope performances, and has gone into trade in the city. But the fondness for a great sensation is as strong as ever, and the means of exciting one are never wanting. The sensation of the week is what the *Standard* calls "a tremendous scandal," and what I see placarded on all the dead walls as "The Great Divorce Scandal," in which the damages for ruined virtue and domestic peace are laid at no less a sum than £35,000, while the wretched co-respondent, who is to be held up to the withering gaze of a virtuous British public, ballanced on the high rope of a British jury's possible verdict, in more than Blondinian peril, is no less a man than the Prime Minister, and actual ruler of this mighty empire, Lord Palmerston.

They may well call it tremendous. It is tremendously awful, and also tremendously ridiculous. There is not much said about the lady, who is vaguely reported to be the wife of an ex-clergyman—but it might have been her grandmother. Why, sixty years ago Henry Temple, now Lord Palmerston, was at the age of twenty-four, treating ladies to ices at Ranelagh; a half century ago, at the ripe age of thirty-four, he was waltzing at Almack's. In the rowdy days of the Regency he was growing sedate. For twenty years past he has been looked upon as the hoary Nestor of English politics, a sort of venerable father of his country, a little shaky with gout, and not always very clear in his speeches, but still the wonder of the age—and now this ancient and venerable Prime Minister, at the age of eighty-four, is to be dragged into Court as party to a trial for divorce! You may well imagine the prodigious scandal and excitement it is occasioning. The *Times* has not alluded to it. I believe the *Morning Post* has been equally discreet. But the clubs and all London are full of the matter. It has been canvassed in the Conservative and Radical papers, and the lawyers, both for the complainant and defendant, have published statements. If there were anything in it, one would suppose it would have been hushed up—but a conspiracy so gigantic is almost as difficult to imagine as the fact alleged. Lord Palmerston is believed to be plucky enough to fight the matter through, and in due time we may look for a divorce trial, which will throw all others into the shade.

The case of the *Alexandra*, and substantially that of the rams seized at Birkenhead, is before the courts for a new trial. As the Chief Baron denies having ruled as he was understood to have done, there can be no bill of exceptions; but the case is to be opened in some way, and proceeded with on its way to the House of Lords, if the Government does not in the meantime get a new act of Parliament, embodying common-sense and international law. I suspect it will be found very difficult to make any law upon the subject. If powder and guns may be sold to belligerents, it is hard to see how the sale of ships can be prohibited; and if I can buy a ship to-day and guns to-morrow, what can hinder my putting ship and guns together the day after? Beside, all their laws fail to bind people against their inclinations. The English would not hesitate to fit out ships in any case in which they felt safe to do it. When it was a question of Italy and Garibaldi, they sent off expeditions, and would have sent them to Poland, had Poland been approachable by sea. Only the fear of war has stopped their rams in the Mersey.

As to these vessels, it is now boldly pretended that they are not built for the Confederates; that Earl Russell has put his foot in it; and that they are *bona fide* French property, and will be given up as such. Whoever may be able to make good a claim to them, it is understood that they have not their match in the British navy, and will be formidable antagonists to those who may hereafter encounter them.

The Japanese war has a very ugly look. Since a British Admiral has bombarded and destroyed a city of 180,000 inhabitants, an unarmed, peaceful city, in a country against which no war has been declared, I think you will hear no more about Greek fire at Charleston, or uncivilized warfare. But there are other sources of grief. The British ships fared badly—their losses were severe, and the Armstrong guns are reported to have turned out complete failures. They seem to have been about as dangerous to the crews of the British ships as to the Japanese. It would seem that England, with all her boasts, has neither ships nor artillery. An American sloop-of-war, of 8 guns, the *Kearsage*, ran into Queenstown (cove of Cork) for coals a day or two ago, the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, of which she was in pursuit, having put into Cherbourg, for the same purpose. The British Admiral ordered the *Kearsage* to leave in twenty-four hours, that being the limit of British hospitality. It is said that the Federal Commander has refused to go, until he gets ready. Perhaps he wishes to stay until he hears that the *Georgia* has left Cherbourg. It becomes a question whether the inhospitable Admiral can drive off the Yankee steamer with his two 60-gun ships and several gunboats; but the best opinion is that the 8-gun steamer would be too much for him. And why should an American man-of-war, running into an Irish port, just out of a hurricane, be warned off in twenty-four hours, when Confederate steamers can lay in French dockyards as long as it pleases them? A little more courtesy on this side the Channel might not be a bad investment.

The Winter is to be spent in agitation for the recognition of the Confederacy. Mr. Spence has just attended a noisy meeting and made a speech at Manchester. I see no use in any of this work on either side. The people have made up their minds, and the Government has made up its mind. Parliament may change the Government; but that is not likely to change its policy; and its policy is not to get into a war with America. You may consider that settled. Only to avoid a greater calamity nearer home will England risk war with the North. If the Emperor assembles his Congress, and the affairs of Europe, Poland, Rome, Venice, Denmark, &c., can be settled satisfactorily, the great Powers may turn their eyes toward the West.

Cotton, it is now estimated, is on its way in sufficient quantities to give a two-thirds supply. Prices of cloths, however, are rising rapidly, as the stock runs low. Lancashire will stagger and starve on some way. It is better off, even now, than some quarters of London, where nearly every day brings a case of starvation, and where people live in such hideous poverty and destitution as an American can hardly conceive of. The Irish are poor, but they are enterprising. They manage to get away. Some go, and send for others, and so thousands and millions at last find themselves in a country where they can earn their bread. The masses of English poverty are too stolid, too ignorant, and too utterly helpless to get out of their misery. They scarcely know that there is such a country as America. Where it is, and how to get there, is quite beyond their comprehension. Nothing can be done with them, or for them. One in every six in London dies in hospital, prison or poorhouse. I think the proportion is quite as large in the country. There are millions of Englishmen who have no resource but the workhouse. While they can work, they may get enough for a bare subsistence, but, if sick, they go to "the house" they die in "the house," and the parish authorities

Rattle his bones
Over the stones;
He's only a pauper that nobody owns."

I used to give Hood and Dickens credit for imagination in their pictures of the lower strata of English life. They were only faithful to what they saw, and what every one may see around him.

The Winter season, to change the subject, opens with much promise. Drury Lane, for a wonder, is crowded nightly with "Manfred," the drama Byron was so determined could not and should not be played upon its stage. The English opera always does well. Nobody cares for English opera; but, somehow, enough always go to fill the house. Mr. Fechter has opened with immense success, and John Brougham has given himself the part of a Cardinal, like *Richelieu*, who becomes Pope, and in this part the jolly John Brougham finds himself wonderfully at home, playing it with surprising effect and dignity. We shall see him in *Lear* next. Miss Bateman draws the fullest possible houses. Jullien opens to-night a series of concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he can be admired by those who could not very properly see him in the Windmill-street Cassino. The concert season has set in with great force, and the largest saloons are crowded in spite of the 300 music halls, which are supposed by some to be seminaries for musical education, from which pupils will graduate to the concert-rooms and opera houses. In the meantime, this education is accompanied by a tremendous consumption of beer and tobacco, which are highly beneficial to the British constitution, as cared for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MONADNOCK.

OUR GLASGOW CORRESPONDENCE.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde—The Facilities for Constructing Iron-Clads in Great Britain.

Glasgow, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

There are sixty-three iron seagoing vessels now being built on the Clyde, between Greenock and the City of Glasgow. More than three-fourths of these are propellers, the remainder side-wheels. It is possible that some of these may be sail vessels, as we cannot always tell by the iron frame what the exact nature of the ship may be when finished. These vessels are all clipper models, very sharp at the bow and where they leave the water aft. They are all, with the exception of three, entirely constructed of iron—iron keels, iron covering, iron compartments, iron ribs. The durability of these vessels and their economy is worthy of our serious consideration. We made a trip down the Clyde for the purpose of counting these vessels, having been awakened the night before by the sound of ten thousand hammers and the blaze of furnaces, as we ascended the Clyde in our night passage from Ireland to Scotland. Ship-building by night excited our curiosity, especially when we had not heard one word of sympathy from any of the higher or educated class in favor of the North. Nor yet in Scotland have we heard, either in the hotels or first-class cars, or cabin passengers in the steamboat, one word of encouragement or condolence for the North. Everybody echoes the one cry that Americans are fighting for power, and the forcing of a tariff upon the South. They entirely ignore the Slavery question, and insist that the tariff and not the negro is the object of this war. The recognition of the South would be popular among all the middle and upper classes.

Since iron has been made to float the water lighter than wood, Great Britain has commenced the era of her greatest excellence and power upon the sea. For what nation has the mines of coal and iron developed, and the furnaces and rolling mills? What port out of Great Britain can put up at one time sixty-three iron steamships, and build as many iron-clads if necessary? On the very suburbs of Glasgow they mine both iron and coal, and transform these into steamships. Look at the many steamship lines already possessed by Great Britain, and look how few our unhappy country possesses. This is an Iron Age, and the nation who does not develop her iron manufactures goes behindhand. If we in the United States build an iron vessel, we probably have to send to Baltimore for the plates. Here each builder takes the pig, puddles it, rolls it, and makes a ship out of it. Every ship-yard should, for national reasons, be encouraged to erect puddling furnaces and rolling mills, so that they can erect for peace iron ships, and for war iron-clads. Great Britain has the ability to make 100 iron-clads in a year. Have we such ability in our ship-yards? No; nor will we until Government compels every ship-yard that builds a monitor to first erect furnaces and mills, so that pig iron shall be worked. The Stationery office has just issued the mineral statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 1862, by Robert Hunt, Keeper of the Mining Records. From this important paper we are enabled to glean the following: There are 561 blast furnaces, as follows: In England 306; in Wales 130; in Scotland 125—making in 1860, 3,826,752 tons; in 1861, 3,712,390. The following is the summary made by the Keeper of the Mining Records:

		Value.
Coals, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Pig, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver, oz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold, oz	5,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Other metals	—	[illegible]
Total value		[illegible]

Among the 63 iron vessels above mentioned, now being constructed on the stocks or ways in the River Clyde, were five iron-clad, three of which in Napier's yard were labeled, "For the Turkish Government—4,221 tons." The model of these were all alike—ram in the front, but otherwise like good and fast seaboats; beam 56 feet, 41 feet from keel to bomb-proof. Above the bomb-proof the bulwarks to be of wood, and removable in a fight; 16 water-proof compartments, ribs, keel and every part to be of iron. They will *look on the water very like our Niagara now looks.* One of the other iron-clads has ribs of oak, with iron plating.

The object of this letter is simply to call your attention to the importance of increasing the facilities in the United States of building iron-clads; for if one port can build 63, how many can England build in all her ports? also, how long will it be before Great Britain monopolizes all the carrying-trade of the world?

RYER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Copperhead and His Experience—The Prince Maximilian.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Recently there came to Paris, with the view of making a lengthy stay, a distinguished Copperhead Democrat of New-York. He was one of the coworkers of Seymour, Wood & Co. in the embarrassment of the Administration, the prolongation of the war, and in the general depreciation of the country in foreign eyes. He was of that party of politicians to which the Secessionists and that class of people abroad who wish us harm have been constantly looking for aid in the destruction of the Union—of that party which, by its acts, has done more to give to foreigners the idea of an imperfection in our institutions and a weakness in this Government than any of the events of the period of war. Nevertheless he is a Union man, and believes himself as good a patriot as anybody. But now see how he is getting paid off for his Copperheadism. His society here is mostly European, and, according to his own admission, nearly every man he meets talks so flippantly and so assuredly of the disruption of the Union, of the utter worthlessness under trial of Republican institutions, and of their disgust with the American war in general, that he in turn is disgusted and maddened, and says he is going home again to help to put down the rebellion, and bring the country out of its present difficulties. The society which was formerly so full of admiration for America and her institutions, and which he expected to find in the same mood, is now so changed as to become intolerable to him, and he finds his protestations laughed at, and his arguments hooted at as absurd.

To those of us who live here, this is nothing new, and for my own part, I have constantly tried to show in this place the immense evils the Copperhead party were bringing on the country by giving a wrong appreciation of the situation to foreigners; but will this party be cured by the example of this gentleman? It is to be hoped, at least, that on his return to New-York he may be able to direct their opposition in a less unhapppy channel for the interests of the country. Retributive justice is sometimes slow, but always sure.

The Prince Maximilian, as Grand Admiral of Austria, has just commenced a tour of inspection of the maritime ports of Austria, which, the Mexicans at Paris say, is to be his adieu to his naval friends. There is, in fact, evidence that Napoleon intends to try to pacify Mexico by Maximilian's presence, and that the French army will be kept awhile in that country so as to give the new Emperor as long a lease as possible on life and the new throne. The Mexicans here say that he will sail for Mexico about the 1st of February.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 5th, the Attorney-General said that in the case of the *Alexandra*, which was an information arising out of the seizure of the ship *Alexandra*, on the 5th of April last, by the Crown, for the violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, he had humbly to move their Lordships for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the learned Judge, and also on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. When he spoke of misdirection, he must be understood to include in that the omission to give a proper direction, and also giving a direction which might in one sense be justified, but which had a tendency to mislead, and might have misled the jury. The learned gentleman then stated that the information was filed by the Crown on the 25th May last, on the seizure of the vessel, which took place in the yard of Messrs. Miller & Son, shipbuilders, at Liverpool. There were ninety-eight counts in the information, that number being rendered necessary by the rather complicated structure of the clause of the Act of Parliament on which the information was founded. In substance to charged the persons whom he would mention with various acts against a certain section of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The persons charged in the record were these: The members of the firm of Miller & Sons, the builders of the vessel, and in whose yard she was when she was seized; the firm of Fawcett & Co., manufacturers of machinery at Liverpool, who came forward as the claimants of the vessel; the firm of Frazer, Trenholme & Co., who were proved to be the general agents for the business of the Confederate States at Liverpool; a person named Capt. Bulleck, the special agent for the business of those States; and a person named Tessier, who was also employed in that business. Those persons, together with others not known, were charged in every count of the information with different acts in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The separate counts were founded on the language of the seventh section, which was directed against the "equipping, furnishing, fitting-out, or arming" of a ship or vessel, or attempting to do so, with the intent of employing such ship or vessel in the belligerent service of a foreign people or state against persons with whom her Majesty was not at war. The learned Counsel then pointed out that the words "equipping," "furnishing," &c., were employed in the disjunctive sense, and observed that the Crown did not charge "arming" in the information.

The Lord Chief Baron said his impression was that arming was not charged, but he was not quite certain upon that point.

The Attorney-General said that "equipping," "furnishing," and "fitting-out," were separately charged; and in like manner were separately charged the "attempting" and "endeavoring" to equip, furnish and fit out, and the "procuring" and "knowingly aiding, assisting, or being concerned in the equipping, furnishing or fitting out of a vessel," which were all distinct and separate offences under the statute. The learned counsel then said that when their lordships came to hear the summing up he thought they would be of the opinion that the jury had no opportunity whatever of giving a verdict on the effect of the evidence in reference to the view of the act which was taken by the Crown. In fact, the case was left to them so as to preclude their judgment on the true question to be determined. The case divided itself substantially into two points—the equipping, furnishing and fitting out; and secondly, the attempting to do so with the intent of employing the ship in the manner against which the Act was directed, and upon both those points the evidence given on the part of the Crown was wholly uncontradicted.

The Lord Chief Baron said one of the great objects of the act was to prevent any hostile vessel being fitted out as to make a port of this country the point of discharge.

The Attorney-General said that it did not appear to be the view of the Lord Chief Baron, as shown by the shorthand writer's notes. His lordship seemed to imply that a vessel might be constructed in Messrs. Fawcett's yard, for instance, for the Federals, and one in Laird's yard for the Confederates, and that as soon as they got out they might engage and endanger the public peace.

The Lord Chief Baron said that might be one of the mischiefs that would arise.

The Attorney-General thought that such a mischief never entered the mind of any human being.

The Lord Chief Baron: Not only is it not impossible—it is a fact—it is true.

Baron Pigott—Did it not happen at Southampton, where we stopped one vessel for several hours, in order that it might have the run, and prevent the other vessel from overtaking it?

The Attorney-General—Yes, but that had nothing to do with the Foreign Enlistment Act. The statute aimed at prevention, to stop it in *limine*, and not to punish it when done, and, therefore, the act said that the attempt to do any of *these* things was a violation of the act. Unless their Lordships sat there to make laws, they must say that any ships if fitting out for warlike purposes, the intent being proved, came under the Act. This was a case at which the seventh section of the act directly struck, and if it were ruled otherwise, they might as well at once strike the act out of the statute book.

The Lord Chief Baron said he never meant to lay down that the hull of a vessel might not be built at Liverpool and sold to any one. If such a thing were illegal the Attorney-General would of course be at once entitled to his rule.

In the course of the learned Attorney-General's argument their Lordships retired from the bench. On their return in a quarter of an hour,

The Lord Chief Baron said the Court had availed themselves of the adjournment to consider the matters which the Attorney-General has brought before them, and without in the least saying what the opinion of any member of the Court was as to the ultimate fate of the rule, they all thought that what he had stated was unquestionably matter fit to be discussed. If the learned gentlemen were content, therefore, to take a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside as contrary to evidence or as not being warranted by the evidence, and on the ground of misdirection by the Judge at the trial, or on the ground that though there be no positive misdirection, there was a want of information furnished to the jury to enable them to discharge their duty fairly—if he were content to take a rule on those two grounds—dividing the second ground into positive misdirection or imperfect direction, he might take a rule to show cause at once.

The Attorney-General: That is what I have been asking your Lordship for, and I have no more to say.

The Court then granted a rule to show cause, on the grounds mentioned by the Lord Chief Baron.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE GEORGIA.

From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 7.

Telegraphic advices were received in town yesterday announcing the capture of the American ships *John Watt* and *Bold Hunter* by the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, now at Cherbourg. The *Georgia* had, we believe, shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, boarded upward of 90 vessels; so the above are only a tithe of what may be expected soon to follow. The *John Watt* was a ship of 974 tons, built in Bath, Maine, in 1856, and owned by Messrs. McClellan & Larabee; when captured she was on a voyage from Moulmein to Cork. The *Bold Hunter* belonged to Boston, and was the property of Messrs. P. Sears & Co., of that port. She was 797 tons register, and was on a voyage from Dundee to Calcutta.

THE ALABAMA.

The *Times of India* states that the *Alabama* is cruising in the Bay of Bengal. It is not at all unlikely, it says, that the inhabitants of Bombay may be treated to a glimpse, not only of the Confederate steamers *Alabama* and *Georgia*, but also of the Federal frigate *Vanderbilt*. The *Ceylon Times* of the 28th ult. informs us that the Captain of the steamer *Shunlee*, which arrived at Colombo from Bombay on the 23d, reported that a day or two before, he had sighted a long, suspicious looking steamer about three miles distant, who, as soon as she perceived him, bore down towards him at a tremendous pace, but without showing any colors. The Captain of the *Shunlee*, to use his own expression, "run the British ensign up like mad," upon which the unwelcome visitor steered off as fast as she had approached. From the description given of this vessel there appears to be little doubt that she is the privateer *Alabama* on the look-out for homeward bound American merchantmen from China and India. It is also rumored that two other vessels, answering to the *Tuscaloosa* and the *Georgia*, have been seen in these waters; and a telegram to a commercial firm at Colombo announces that American Captains at Calcutta will not go to sea in consequence of these reports. Private letters from the Cape by the *Himalaya* state that the Federal frigate *Vanderbilt* had arrived there a few days after the *Alabama* had left, and after a short stay had departed in search of the latter vessel. A telegram received from Madras on the 9th inst. informs us that the *Alabama* was spoken by the ship *Hiawatha*, on her passage from Ganjam to Colombo. All doubt as to her whereabouts is, therefore, set at rest.

THE VANDERBILT.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Nov. 6.

Advices received yesterday from the Mauritius report the arrival at Port Louis of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commander C. H. Baldwin, last from Simon's Bay on a cruise after the *Alabama*. She was coaling when the mail left. The *Alabama*, by the previous India mail, was reported to be cruising off Ceylon, Sept. 30, so that a collision between them is yet probable. Apropos to this, in the Indian seas we have the Confederate cruisers *Florida* and *Georgia* closely watched by the United States steamer *Kearsage*. The fury of the late gale unfortunately drove the *Kearsage* out of Brest Roads, and she is now at Queenstown, coaling. The *Florida* was nearly ready for sea, and the *Georgia* was receiving her supplies at Cherbourg, and it is reported before again going to sea she will call at Southampton.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

AN UNLUCKY VENTURE.

From the European Times, Nov. 6.

The case, Kahnweiler *vs.* Dobson, was tried at the last Summer Assizes, at Croydon, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. In the Court of Exchequer, on the 4th, Mr. Bovill moved to set the verdict aside and enter it for the defendant, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. The action was to recover the value of 25 tons of saltpetre, and involved no feature of interest in itself, but only for a collateral incident in connection with the blockade of the Confederate States. It appeared that the plaintiff was a merchant, carrying on business at Wilmington, N. C., and also at Frankfort. The defendant had chartered the steamer *Antonia* to take a cargo, not contraband of war, for any of the open ports of the Confederate States. The plaintiff took 75 tons of space for cargo which he wished to send out, and, although nominally the ship was to go to an open port, she was in reality to run the blockade, and bring back a cargo of cotton. The plaintiff put on board 25 tons of saltpetre, because the Confederate States would not permit a return cargo of cotton to leave their ports unless some saltpetre had been brought out by the ship. After the shipping of the saltpetre a discussion took place between the plaintiff and defendant relative to the probability of the vessel being overhauled and seized before she got to Bermuda or Nassau, and accordingly, a Mr. C. Pardue was sent out as supercargo, to manage the venture. A difference of opinion existed on the trial as to Pardue's having absolute control over the cargo, including the saltpetre, or whether he had special instructions only; but the jury negatived the latter, and decided in favor of Mr. Pardue's statement, that he was to have absolute control over the cargo, and act according to his discretion. When the ship got to Bermuda, he found there was great probability of the vessel's being overhauled, and, believing the ship and cargo to be in great jeopardy, he thought it was better not to risk the whole of the cargo, which was worth between £40,000 and £50,000, for the saltpetre, which was worth only about £1,000, and, as there was no chance of getting the saltpetre into the Confederate States, if reshipped in smaller craft, from the sharp look-out kept up by the Federal cruisers, he sent the saltpetre to New-York to the care of Messrs. Smith & Jones, merchants, who took charge of it and sold it. When it became known to the plaintiff, who had strong Southern prejudices, he was exceedingly annoyed that saltpetre which was intended for the Confederate States should have gone to New-York, and said he would rather it had been sunk in the sea. Messrs. Smith & Jones wrote to Dobson, in whose name the venture was conducted, and as there was great difficulty in getting cash to remit, in consequence of the high rate of exchange, sent over before the action was commenced a quantity of clover seed, which, however, was afterwards burnt, from the warehouse in which it was stored in this country being destroyed by fire, and after the action was commenced they forwarded a quantity of bacon to Dobson.—The Court granted a rule.

MORE VESSELS FITTING OUT.

A Queenstown correspondent of the London *Daily Express* says that, "notwithstanding the seasons of the year, blockade running seems to be on the increase. Queenstown is seldom without a vessel of this class among its shipping, and at present there are two anchored there. One of them, which had to put in during the gale of Friday, is of extraordinary length. The other, which came in on Monday night, is very large, and fitted with a double screw of superior workmanship. They can be easily recognized by their long, black, rakish-looking two-funnelled hulls, and by an ostentatious display of the British flag. The larger steamer is bound to Bermuda, the other to Nassau. By all accounts the trade is very profitable, as, in case of capture, the vessel is insured for far more than its value; and in case of success, the immense profit yielded can well afford the extraordinary premiums charged."

The Edinburgh *Scotchman* says:

"During the last ten days two very fast and magnificent-looking paddle-wheel steam vessels have left the Clyde for the West Indies, in order to be employed as blockade breakers—namely, the *City of Petersburgh*, 700 tons, with engines of 250 horse-power, and the *Presto*, 164 tons, lately the *Fergus*. Another steamer left the harbor of Greenock on Saturday for Garelochhead, to have her compasses adjusted before following the other two; she is named the *Dare*."

TRADE WITH REBELDOM.

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board have issued a return of the trade between Liverpool and the Confederate States in the year 1861, from which it appears that the tonnage dock and town dues amounted to £135,749. The total number of vessels cleared inward from Confederate ports was 789, outward to Confederate ports 472. By far the largest shipments were to New-Orleans.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE MEASURES TAKEN TO DETAIN THEM.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 8.

El Toussoun was on Sunday towed out of the Great Float, and she is now anchored in the Mersey under the charge of Capt. Inglefield and his blue jackets. In consequence of the present neap tides *El Monassir*, now lying in one of Messrs. Laird's graving docks, will not be taken into the river until about the 9th inst. The gunboat *Heron* is to remain moored off the dock entrance to prevent any possible attempt to remove this ram, on board of which a body of marines and blue-jackets remain. It was the intention of Capt. Inglefield to remove *El Toussoun* from the Great Float on Friday or Saturday last; but in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, or from the gallant Captain not having obtained a "blue bill" from the dock authorities, the operation did not take place till Sunday. About 100 men had been transferred on board from the *Majestic*, and the ram was taken out of dock and taken in tow by two steam tugs. Mr. Bond, one of the most experienced of our Liverpool pilots, was in charge, whilst Capt. Inglefield officiated as commander. There were not many spectators, but the few who were present on the dock quay denounced the proceedings in unmeasured terms, as an outrage upon the rights of private property and a violation of the laws of England. The ram was anchored between the *Great Eastern* and the *Akbar*, at Rock Ferry. Now, the whole proceeding will appear to many to be a monstrous farce on the part of the Government or its advisers. Why have the rams been disturbed at all? Why has *El Toussoun* been removed from the Victoria Wharf? Whilst lying in the Great Float there was no possibility of her escape, even supposing her builders have constructed her for the Confederate States and were determined at all hazards to get her to sea. Was it to be supposed that, like some phantom vessel, she could take her departure through the numerous ships she would have to pass without the dock authorities and the Government officials being aware of the circumstance? Besides, *El Toussoun* would not have been ready for sea for the next three or four weeks, and as many months probably would have elapsed before *El Monassir* would have been completed. Then, if the Government had a case against them, why was not *El Monassir* taken into the Great Float and moored alongside *El Toussoun*, where both vessels would have been perfectly safe, instead of taking them into the Mersey and exposing them in an unfinished state to the terrific gales which frequently occur on the Mersey at this time of the year. Of course, the Government is solely responsible: and should any casualty occur to the vessels the country will have to bear the cost. *El Monassir* has no anchors or cables on board; indeed, we believe she has not been even fitted up with her steering apparatus. It is evident that the Government has been egregiously hoaxed in this matter of the seizure of the steam rams. In proof of this we may state that a few days ago a communication was received by the Magistrates of Birkenhead from Sir George Grey, stating that in consequence of the seizure of the rams there was likely to be a collision between the marines and the Messrs. Laird's workpeople, and calling upon the Justices to take the necessary measures to prevent a disturbance by calling in the police, to assist in the emergency. The magistrates, after consulting with the Messrs. Laird, wrote back to say that they apprehended no disturbance, and thus the matter ended. Anyone at all acquainted with the Messrs. Laird must know that they are the last persons in the world who would tolerate any demonstration on the part of their workpeople against any act of the Government, however arbitrary or illegal it might be.

A DENIAL THAT THEY WERE FOR THE REBELS.

From the Birkenhead Advertiser, Nov. 1.

The speech of Mr. Laird in the Music Hall last week has brought down upon him and the firm with which his name is still generally associated, the thunders which have been for some time accumulating in the Foreign Office. The two vessels (which we take the liberty of calling by their right names—the French rams) have been seized, the workmen turned away, and their places supplied by seamen and marines, and in every possible way a complete and radical confiscation has been effected. People prate of the rams being built for the Confederate Government. No such thing. They will reach their destined home without crossing the Atlantic at all. Perhaps we could throw a ray across the mist if we chose and the proper moment had arrived. Were we to do so we should show—"That the vessels are not built for the Confederates—either Government or people; that consequently Earl Russell, the Rash, has stumbled upon a 'mare's nest,' and 'put his foot in it.' That the rams are *bona fide* French property; that they will have to be given up." In these few sentences we have condensed all the gist of the celebrated ram question, upon the accuracy of the view we take we place every reliance and confidently await its corroboration by events of the next few weeks, hoping meanwhile that the negotiations which are impending will not leave the relations of two great countries at the mercy of a peevish old gentleman at the Foreign Office.

The Liverpool *Mail* reminds its readers, that no law in existence prohibits or can prevent Messrs. Laird from building an empty hull for the Confederates; but that in this case the Government actually knows, and already holds proofs, that the rams were not 'built,' and are not 'intended,' for the Confederates at all.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE MISSION OF GEN. FOREY.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

There have been many absurd conjectures floating about with regard to Marshal Forey's supposed mission to Washington. It is probable that Forey has been charged with no mission at all beyond one of observation. Like Prince Napoleon, he will take careful note of all he sees, and report in a short time to his Imperial master, the real sentiments of the American people as regards France, the condition of the two antagonistic parties, and the means of both to continue their internecine war. An article in a number of the *Constitutionnel* of last week gave an account of the Fenian Society, taken from Col. Ferri-Pisani's letters on America. The Colonel had accompanied Prince Napoleon as aid-de-camp, and before he had reached home his first epistles to his countrymen were being published. The *Constitutionnel* looks on the Fenian Society as a serious menace to England, showing that 50,000 Irishmen are only waiting for an European war to break out to wrest Ireland from the British Crown. A delegate of the Society had a good deal of conversation with some of the Prince's Staff, especially with an officer called Ragon. The delegate thought the name of Ragon had a Celtic smack about it, and he was right. However, Ragon was a Frenchman, and knew no more than most of his countrymen of Irish grievances. The Fenian told him that everything was ready—men, money and arms, and when a propitious moment arrived, the expedition would set sail. The Fenian, of course, wished to enlist Ragon in the great and holy cause, probably in the clothing department.

CAPT. MAURY AGAIN.

Capt. Maury has addressed a long letter to Lord Wharncliffe, which the London *Herald* is only too glad to publish. It concludes thus:

"After this review, I think you will agree with me that Lincoln is subjugating the people of the North faster than he is those of the South; that all the divisions among them, in his councils or his camps, favor our side; that the war has never been more unpopular at the North than it now is; that Northern recruits, except in small bodies, are not to be had; that the original object of the war has, to a great extent, been lost sight of; that Mr. Lincoln himself has well nigh confessed it to be objectless; and that the latest indications are that he is so disposing his forces that he may be proclaimed Dictator, or be reëlected President.

On the other hand then, we stand 'like a Stonewall,' silent but resolved, with inducements for holding out that were never so powerful as they are at this moment. The last accounts represent our people as in excellent health, and their conduct shows it. Witness Collier's peace-begging resolutions in the Virginia Legislature. They were met promptly by a unanimous and indignant 'No.'"

LORD BROUGHAM AGAIN.

Mrs Wigham, of Edinburgh, recently sent Lord Brougham a copy of her pamphlet on American Slavery, and soon afterward received an acknowledgment. In the course of his letter Lord Brougham said: "There can, however, be no use, by either speeches or pamphlets, in declaring against Slavery. Everyone in this country is agreed that it is a grievous shame and curse to the Confederates, and that the sooner that it ceases to disgrace and afflict them the better both for them and for humanity. But, then, it must be extinguished, not by war and violence, but by peaceable means, as ours was in the West Indies. I don't believe that the Southern States separated for the sake of Slavery, or that the Northern made war for emancipation. The Confederates made war for independence, the Federals for the Union; and I think it quite certain that if they succeed in restoring the Union, their success will have no tendency to extinguish Slavery, though I heartily wish it were otherwise. As for the offence they take with us for having acknowledged the Confederates as belligerents, we only did what they have themselves done throughout the whole of this cruel war."

THE SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

It is stated that the agent dispatched by "Lloyd's Salvage Association" to inquire into the capture of the steamer *Sir William Peel* by a Federal vessel, will proceed in the first instance to Washington, to communicate with Lord Lyons, and will afterwards go to Matamoras, and thence to New-Orleans, where he will claim the ship and cargo, in the prize court to be held there.

THE TEXAN BLOCKADE.

A Paris telegram had been posted in the Underwriter's room at Liverpool to the following effect: "Don't ship anything to Matamoras—blockade effective."

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

The scandal regarding Lord Palmerston seems to have been hushed up pretty effectually for the time at least. It is stated that his Lordship's honor is perfectly safe, and that the whole charge is solemnly denied. Meantime Lord Palmerston is on a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, and will be a guest at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th. The following letter, which appeared in the *Standard* of the 5th, will tend to throw some light upon the matter:

Sir: Having just read the "sensation" leaders in your evening edition of to-day, and in the *Evening Star* of yesterday, under the above heading, I am compelled to break silence by declaring, as the solicitor for the respondent, that I believe the whole of the statements in the petition to be untrue, as my client solemnly declares them to be. As to the noble correspondent, he is in highly respectable hands, who are quite able to take care of their client's honor; and I should not have thought it necessary to say a word on behalf of the respondent but for the manner in which the case has been most unjustifiably canvassed on the faith of the mere filing of a petition, of which not one word has been or (as I believe) can be proved to be true. I have been always taught that common justice demanded an absence of comment on a case until after the trial. How has it been observed in this instance? Now, sir, in reference to your leader of to-day, I would beg to ask you whether you can in any way justify your reference to the co-respondent as the "hoary defendant?" The very words seem to assume guilt on his part. Then you say "a respectable firm of solicitors vouch that the pending suit in the Divorce Court will, under no circumstances, be compromised." Now, first, who are the respectable firm of solicitors? Are you aware, Sir, that the "firm," otherwise the attorney to the petitioner, is the Mr. Wells who daily advertises relief "To the Embarrassed" by means of the Court, in connection with a Mr. Weston, who, I believe, is an accountant at the same address? Mr. Wells advertises that he will obtain "protection from £5, payable by instalments," and "without publicity!" Also, that "divorce cases are confidentially conducted." The present case seems "confidentially" known to the whole world, as Mr. Wells at once rushed into print to inform the public that no compromise had been made in the case. Now, I should be glad to know who set the report of a compromise afloat at all? Most assuredly, not the respondent nor her solicitor! She emphatically denies all the allegations in the petition; and Mr. Wells, in his letter of denial, might and ought to have added that that no compromise, or suggestion of a compromise, had come to him from the respondent or her advisers; she will quietly await the petitioner's exposure of himself when the case comes into Court. I have only to state, in conclusion, that the petitioner neither is a clergyman, as stated, nor (to use your words) does he wear the robes of the Christian ministry; but, if I am not misinformed, he is now in the service of the Weston alluded to in Mr. Wells' daily advertising programme. I am, &c.,

CHARLES HORSLEY,
Solicitor to the Respondent.

No. 2 Staple Inn, Nov. 4.

A somewhat similar letter has been addressed to the *Morning Star*. The *Daily Telegraph* has the following remarks on the case:

"One would think that, however bitter is envy, however hungry for place, the men who catch up a charge against a name honored by all broad England would take care that the charge should rest beforehand on very grave and well-reputed sanction. What, then, is 'the respectable firm which vouches about the pending suit in the Divorce Court?' as one of those excited journals has it. We must turn from the London organ of the Tories to that of the Radicals for information, and there we find a letter, printed in type as bold as the calumny, signed by 'Thos. Wells, solicitor for the petitioner.' Thomas Wells is not quite the name on whose legal reputation honest men would like to receive a damnatory charge against Henry John Temple, without 'further information.' But, even with further information, the weight of this precious signature is not likely, we think, to be increased. Let the public simply peruse the subjoined advertisement, which we beg to contribute from our own columns, for their edification, and as a caveat to our cotemporaries We will give it as it appears this day in another part of our impression:

To the Embarrassed.—There are thousands of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that they can now legally effect compositions with their creditors, and obtain immediate protection for person and property, without publicity of being gazetted as bankrupts. Money advanced on good securities. Apply to Mr Wells, solicitor, or Mr. Weston, No. 47 Moorgate-street, Bank. Protection in cases from £5, payable by instalments. Original advertisement, 1850. Divorce cases confidentially conducted.

This is Mr. Wells, and this is the business address of 'the solicitor to the petitioner!' Let us remember that proceedings for divorce comprise a demand for 'damages,' and the present case is no exception to the rule, the pecuniary claim being set down at not less than £30,000. Need we say one word more upon the aspect of the case as it stands? We think not. The people of England are shrewd, as well as generous and grateful; and we will not add another syllable to our indignant plea that they should disown the eagerness of slanderers and partisans, and at least give their great countryman time to speak for himself."

SPAIN.

The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place on the 4th of November.

The Queen's speech states that the project of constitutional reform is definitely resolved upon. The position of Senator will in future be hereditary. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection at St. Domingo, and hopes for the assistance of the Spanish nation in its repression.

Señor Rios Rosas was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 160 votes. Ninety votes were given for Señor Mon; twelve votes were neutral.

GREECE.

In a manifesto to the subjects, the new King says:

"I bring neither ability to govern nor practiced intelligence, but sincere love for the people. I believe in the future identity of our doctrines. I shall endeavor to love Greek customs, and shall respect your manners and language. I shall strictly observe the Constitution, and shall surround myself with the most experienced men of the country, without remembering old political divisions, and shall make Greece the model State of the East."

THE ARTISTS' FUND.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, which is now open at the Derby Gallery, in Broadway, is not only the best display they have made, but for interest, variety and general excellence has not been surpassed in New-York for several years. Beside the seventy paintings sent by members to be sold for the benefit of the fund, a large number of fresh pictures have been contributed by other artists. Several very valuable paintings have also been kindly loaned by their owners to add to the attraction of the exhibition. The fund pictures are to be disposed of at auction, Dec. 21, at the gallery. Every member contributes a picture, to be sold for his annual dues, which is the same for each, and whatever of surplus there may be is returned to him, so that painters of established reputation may take the benefit of the very liberal feeling manifested, and consequent high and often extravagant prices obtained on these occasions.

The catalogue contains some distinguished names, prominent among which are those of Rosa Bonheur, Cole, Gilbert Stewart, Allston, Frere, Couture, Diaz, and others of lesser note. The Allston picture has been seen by but few of the present generation, and the Cole and Stewart will be greeted with pleasure by those who lived when these great artists flourished.

Most of the fund pictures are small, but in this particular they conform to the present fashion, which, both in this country and in Europe, almost ignores paintings of more than cabinet size. They have been painted, moreover, with unusual care, for this sale attracts the appreciative and sympathizing rather than that more numerous class of purchasers who buy pictures as they buy house paper, solely for the decoration of their walls. With them it is a question of paint, only the artist charges more for his umber and "flake white" than the artisan. But the true lover of art will find here, to his great joy, many very beautiful gems, painted with feeling and judgment.

The centre of attraction is the "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur, a picture already known to fame, but as the private property of a country gentleman it is generally excluded from public inspection. The bold, masculine conception and handling, the force and truth of color, and the grand and original picturesque effect of this very splendid painting are very admirable. No man in our times has equalled it in these qualities. As the work of a woman it excites especial wonder. Its greatness is such that it will not only distinguish the generation of arts in which it was produced, but it will mark a long desired era in the revelation of woman's capacity. It is, indeed, a very opportune argument in the discussion of the question of the relative intellect of man and woman. Now is the time to see it—an opportunity which may never occur again.

No. 94. "Departure of Columbus from Spain, taking leave of his friends on the deck of his ship," by Leutze, a large, ambitious, pretentious, and clever picture, painted with a certain picturesque power, facility of handling, parade of costume, and agreeableness of coloring, all pleasing and taking enough, but unfortunately the thousandth display, slightly varied, of the resources of that wonderful Dusseldorf Museum of (so called) historical objects—a collection of glittering trumpery which constitutes a large part of the stock in trade of that smart school of art. Here is a crowd of figures with elaborate costumes, most elaborately painted, stuffs of every texture and pattern, priests, laymen, and courtiers, all engaged in the historically important duty of seeing Columbus off. That fat-thighed, striped-breeched Dusseldorf youth, heir to pigmentary immortality, as necessary to one of these pictures as is the white birch trunk in the corner of the landscapes of a certain school of American painters, makes his appearance also. There are human faces, but they are secondary. No one indicates emotion. Columbus, an utterly unsuggestive and expressionless figure, stands conspicuously upon his deck, almost as big as the ship in which he is to cross an unknown ocean. Trouble has already begun. The baffling wind blows the sail one way, the flag another. It is all pointless, meaningless, suggestiveless, dumb show, subdued gaudiness and meretricious glitter. The formula for a Dusseldorf picture is always nearly the same. The subject must be at least connected with a great event; then variety of costume, red paint, dark spot, light spot, big-legged little pages, bareheaded priest for religious sentiment, gay costumed courtier for romance, young woman to balance page, old woman to balance young woman, and so on in trivial contrasts and insignificant compensations.

In Louis Lang's picture of "Mary, Queen of Scots," dividing her valuables among her loyal attendants, just before her execution, we have another example of this class of art. If the face of the unhappy Queen evinced any of the emotion belonging to the sad occasion; if her attendants looked like anything but idiots; if the sentiment of the composition, or color, or light and shade, in any way helped the due effect, we might accord the work and the artist some praise—accord him, at least, the merit of having had a motive above mere costume painting.

The "Pilgrim," by Couture, a French artist of great distinction, is a rare picture, of surpassing merit in some qualities, and a great treat to lovers of fine painting. The effect of color, the grand mode of handling and the general originality of the picture, is very refreshing. It should be studied carefully. Works of this artist very rarely come to America.

No. 77, by Peale, is hazy and indefinite, an imitation of a kind of treatment until lately much in vogue in England. This is a great blemish on what might otherwise have been a very fine painting. Another work by the same artist is much less exceptionable.

No. 82. "Spring," by Gignoux, with fruit-trees in bloom—a style of subject peculiar to this artist. It is treated with great tenderness and delicacy. The whole scene, though perhaps untrue to nature in general effect, is full of the delightful sentiment of Spring.

No. 86 is a superb Autumn scene, by Gifford. It represents a vast mountain gorge, enveloped and beautifully obscured by the golden haze of an Autumn day, which in nature, as it does here, enraptures the beholder. It is a masterly rendering of this lovely aspect of nature. The rocks and foliage in the foreground are painted with judicious care and effect, and add materially to the beauty of the picture.

Nos. 83 and 88, by Edward May, are not in the manner of those late works by this artist which have given so much promise of future excellence. The subjects are paltry, and the treatment tawdry and affected.

No. 92. "First Snow," by Gignoux, in which warm Autumn is seen lingering in the cold lap of Winter. The artist has cleverly contrasted in the same scene the splendors of Autumn tints with the dreary aspect of snowy Winter. It is a very pleasing picture, indeed.

Mr. Eastman Johnson has two characteristic pictures, Nos. 114 and 52. The former is the portrait of a little girl, charmingly painted in the midst of a beautifully painted scene. No. 52 is a blacksmith's forge, with a group of shivering children huddled near the fire. The blacksmith and the children, and all the picturesque accessories, are almost faultlessly painted.

No. 116. "Meditation," by Huntington, and another work by the same artist, are pure and sweet in sentiment, and painted with the conscientious care that always distinguishes his productions.

No. 191. "An Italian Autumn," glows in all the splendid colors of Cole's best manner. It is a magnificent picture, one of the very best of this great artist. It may never again be seen in public. Another piece, the "Catskill Creek," does not present his genius in so favorable a light.

No. 108. "Playing Old Soldier," by W. Homer, is one of several pictures by this artist of soldier life, which manifest great fidelity to certain aspects of nature. They are not pleasing in color, but in many respects very creditable and promising.

No. 36. "Geography of the Land of Nod," by Dana, is a sleeping child with a map lying in her lap. The figure is beautifully painted, particularly the arrangement of the light which falls upon her arms and hands.

No. 45. "Children Crossing a Brook," by Brown. A flock of children crossing a brook, each displaying some childish affectation or frolic. The picture is charmingly conceived and fairly executed. Another picture by this artist in this collection, represents a lot of children standing by the railway side, cheering a passing train, which is only indicated by its shadow on the ground. It is very well painted, and the conception is ingenious and pleasing. It is the happiest work we have seen from this clever young artist.

No. 11, "Showery Day," by Brevoort, is carefully studied from nature. There are several landscapes by this artist which are very admirable for their modest truth. There is no straining for effect, no abrupt contrasts. This artist shows steady progress and is full of promise.

No. 176. "The Autumn Walk," by Benson. A woman holding a bunch of flowers taking a walk, painted with some cleverness, but the woman is ugly, the landscape repulsive, and the whole picture uninteresting, if not disagreeable. And this may be said of a large number of figure pictures in this collection, such as a woman sitting sewing, or looking from a window, or "Mending a Shirt," expressing nothing, not particularly beautiful in any respect, but generally the contrary, and challenging the disgust of the intelligent beholder. It is time that artists should discontinue this nonsense.

No. 111, by Hennessey—"Breakfast-time"—a little picture that does not offend, as complained of above. There is expression, and beauty, and grace, together with good painting, good color and effect, and withal, an air of simple naturalness that has not been obtained without study and labor. This and other works in this collection by the same artist are very creditable and promising.

No. 134. "A Landscape," by Shattuck, in his best style.

No. 59. "A Sea-coast Scene," by Kensett. A very lovely little picture, exquisitely painted—a gem in color and drawing.

No. 28. "A Distant View of Niagara," by Colman. A very pleasing picture, with all the fine sense of color and delicacy of handling for which this artist is distinguished.

No. 48. "The Home Guard," by Hicks—a soldier making love under the watchful eye of the mother. The story is admirably told, and the picture is very simple and pleasing.

No. 201 is the "Custom-house in Venice," by C. P. Cranch. A very pleasing little picture, poetically treated by one who evidently has loved his subject.

No. 195. "An Auction sale in an Artist's Studio," by Baumgartner. A very superb picture, worth the price of admission.

No. 193 is a fine specimen of Gilbert Stewart, being an unfinished portrait of Mrs. Robert Morris.

In the Sculptor's corner there is an ideal marble bust of "Liberty," by Hiram Powers. It is impressive and probably more original in conception than are most of the works by this artist. It is, indeed, very beautiful.

We notice with pleasure a portrait medallion, by Launt Thompson, which is beautifully modeled and has the appearance of being truthful.

Beside these excellent works, there is a collection of silver ware and medals, by Muller, one of which, the Anderson medal, is sufficiently remarkable to be noticed. On the reverse is the head of Gen. Anderson, and on the obverse is seen a fearful and wonderful being, who triangulates the smoky heavens with most agonizing contortions. It was doubtless meant for an angel, but nothing, either human or divine, could assume such a horrid shape. The medal is a disgrace to the Chamber of Commerce, by whom it was presented to Gen. Anderson and Gen. Slemmer.

Allston's great picture of the prophet Jeremiah is deemed by his admirers his most faultless work. It is the especial admiration of Bostonians. There it stands alone—there is nothing of the kind to compare it to. Indeed, in Allston's time there were few or none who worked in the same vein. Its style, which belongs to the far bygone days of art, is not now practiced among us. With Allston, it was but an imitation. He kept himself in bondage to the master types of ancient art. Even in detail it is not original. The head of Jeremiah is but little changed from the mighty bust of Moses by Angelo. The foot, so pedantically prominent, is from a cast well known to students of the antique, which represents action, and not repose, as here presented. The drapery is a broad monotonous mass, which gives only a superficial idea of drapery. The background is a vacant and unmeaning mass, and the general color, though beautiful in parts, is obtained at the sacrifice of many essential truths. The impression of the figure of Jeremiah is one of grandeur and elevation, but this is common to most of the old masters. This is doubtless the quality that affects the admiration of Allston's followers. But we are captivated by the beauty of the flesh tones, and the masterly skill evinced in such isolated objects as the uplifted hand and the vase, which is stone itself.

If Allston, with all his splendid ability, had gone to nature, instead of to the old masters—if he had impressed his ideal works with the beauty which is so conspicuously seen in his portraits and occasional fancy bits—he would have achieved far greater things, and would have been worthy of a reputation, which, as it is, it takes all the ingenuity and industry of his followers to sustain.

No. 153, "Study from Nature," by A. B. Durand, possesses all that conscientious study and tender treatment so characteristic of this eminent artist. Mr. Durand's studies from nature are always highly finished and elaborate.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of County Canvassers.

AN OPINION FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—THE SUPPOSED DEFECTIVE RETURNS TO BE OVERHAULED.

The County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, as per adjournment on Thursday. The lobby was speedily filled after the doors were opened, but some time elapsed before the Board were fully assembled. The Chairman, Mr. Little, called the Board to order at 12½ o'clock, when Mr. Tweed stated that the Corporation Counsel had prepared an opinion, in reference to the inquiry of the Board, which he had promised to send in by 12½ o'clock, but as it had not arrived he moved that a recess be taken for half an hour. The motion was carried and the recess was taken.

Nearly an hour elapsed before the Board were again called to order, but the desired document from Mr. Devlin had not yet been handed in.

Mr. Stewart's motion to canvass the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, made the previous day, and on which counsel had been heard, now came up for action, having been laid over on Thursday to consider the question of requesting an opinion from the legal adviser to the Board.

Various resolutions were offered in amendment (or substitution, proper,) of Mr. Stewart's motion, and finally the following, by Mr. Shook, was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3—Messrs. Davis, Stewart and Little in the negative:

Resolved, That Supervisor Weissman be and he is hereby deputized to meet the canvassers and clerks of the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, with the view of ascertaining the facts in connection with the judicial returns of that district, and that he report the facts ascertained to this Board.

Here the following opinion from the Corporation Counsel was presented and read, after which the Board adjourned to noon to-day:

City of New-York, Law Department,
Office of Counsel to the Corporation,
Nov. 20, 1863.

To the Board of Supervisors:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolution in the following words:

Whereas, Hon. John E. Devlin, counsel to this Board, has heard the arguments of counsel in relation to the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, in which it is alleged errors exist, therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Devlin be requested to communicate to this Board whether, in his opinion, it is the legal duty of the Board to send the same back for correction.

The question involved in the resolution is, in the circumstances under which it arises, a mixed one of law and of fact. I proceed to submit to your Board my views of the law affecting the case, so as to enable your body, which has been constituted the tribunal, to decide the questions of fact.

The Board of County Canvassers, in the words of Judge Willard, act "ministerially in the main," but they have also, in my opinion, limited judicial powers. In the Election laws occur these words: "If, upon proceeding to canvass the votes, it shall clearly appear to the Canvassers that there is an omission or mistake which is clerical merely in the statement," &c. Now, whether or not this does clearly appear to the Canvassers, is a point for the judgment of the Canvassers, and, in deciding it, they exercise judicial powers. The Board, however, is one created by the statute, and possesses no more powers than those conferred by the statute. It provides for furnishing the evidence upon which the Board shall exercise its judicial powers, and, in my judgment, so far as the present case is concerned, this evidence consists of the statement or return of the District Canvassers. Nothing is contained in the statute concerning extraneous evidence, and in the case of People *vs.* Cook, (the Welsh case,) the Court of Appeals expressly decided that the Canvassers had not the means * * * of ascertaining by evidence outside the several returns the intention of the voters, and the identity of the candidate with the name on the defective ballots which they had rejected. It is no more prohibited to the Canvassers to summon and examine witnesses as to the identity of a person or the intention of a voter than to summon and examine them as to the correctness or errors of the returns of the District Canvassers. Their inability arises in each case not from positive prohibition, but from actual absence of power, the Legislature never having conferred it. With these views my opinion is that the Board of County Canvassers must confine itself to the statement or return of the District Canvassers in deciding the question of an omission or clerical error in it.

The conclusion as to whether or not, in the statement under consideration, there is any omission or clerical mistake, can best be reached by examining the laws which regulate its composition.

By the Revised Statutes it is enacted that the result of the canvass being found "the Inspector (in the City of New-York the District Canvasser) to a statement of such canvass,

First—Shall securely attach a ballot of each kind found to have been given for the officers chosen at such election, any or either of them.

Second—Shall state in words at full length immediately opposite such ballot and written partly on such ballot and partly on the paper to which it shall be attached the whole number of all the ballots that were received which correspond with the one so attached.

Third—Shall attach the original ballots rejected by them as being defective.

Preceding these three items must be a statement of how many ballots of the same kind corresponding in respect to the names of persons thereon, and the offices for which they are designated, have been received. If, in the statement of the District Canvassers, any one or more of these items be omitted, it would be an omission, and if the District Canvassers, in stating these items, state any of them in a manner different from that prescribed in this enactment, such difference of statement would be a clerical mistake within the meaning of that portion of the 15th section of chapter 6, of title 5, of 1st part of the Rev. Statutes, which is in these words:

"If, upon proceeding to canvass the votes it shall clearly appear to the Canvassers that in any statement produced to them certain matters are omitted on such statement which should have been inserted, or that any mistakes which are clerical merely exist, they shall cause," &c.

The context confirms this view. It makes it the duty of the District Canvassers, when the statement is returned to them, to "make such corrections as the facts of the case require," and "cause their canvass to be correctly *stated*," that is, stated in conformity with the directions of the statute.

As to whether or not any matter be omitted in the statement under consideration which should have been inserted, or as to whether or not any clerical mistakes exist, are purely questions of fact which the law directs your Board to decide, using the evidence upon which I have above stated its action must be based.

If, then, upon examining the District Canvassers' statement, it clearly appears to your Board that there is an omission, or that a mistake merely clerical exists in it within the definition above given by me of an omission or mistake, it is the duty of your Board to send it back by one of its number to the District Canvassers to have the omission supplied, or the mistake corrected by them.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. DEVLIN,
Legal Adviser to the Board of Supervisors.

Going Away—The Russians.

Orders for sailing next Monday have been issued to the Russian fleet. 'Tis well; liberality, hospitality, friendship have been exhausted upon the representatives of the Czar, and a continuance would naturally make them so commonplace as to, as naturally, make them appear valueless. There is an old adage about "too much of a good thing," &c., and it is applicable in this case. During the visit of the Russian Admiral and his officers to this port, they have not only afforded an opportunity for us to evidence our appreciation of the friendly disposition of their own Government, but they have undoubtedly made hosts of warm and permanent friends. On all occasions they have evinced the kindest feeling, and the kindest and most courteous deportment. They will be parted with less regretfully, not that we no longer wish to have them with us, but that the *repertoire* of hospitality has been exhausted. With the noble old Admiral and his gallant officers and crews will go the best feelings of the public with whom they have so ingratiated themselves. The fleet go to Fortress Monroe, where it winters for gunnery practice.

The Widening of Seventh-avenue.

ACTION TAKEN TO PETITION THE COMMON COUNCIL—MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.

A meeting of property holders upon the line of the upper part of Seventh-avenue, was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. McClave, in Pine-street. The object of the meeting was to push forward a movement, now some two or three years in abeyance, for widening that part of Seventh-avenue which leads from the top of the Central Park toward the Harlem River. The authority of the Legislature was conditionally obtained for the purpose in 1859, by the passage of the subjoined bill:

An Act to alter the Plan of the Map of New-York, passed April 15, 1859. The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All that part of the Seventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, lying between the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Harlem River, shall be widened on the map or plan of the said City, by adding thereto on each side thereof twenty-five feet, so as to make the whole width of that part of the said avenue 150 feet.

Sec. 2. The said part of the said Seventh-avenue, so to be widened, is hereby declared to be one of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York in like manner and with the like effect as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners appointed in and by the act entitled "An Act relative to the improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. The said part of said avenue shall be laid out and regulated under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Central Park, but no action shall be taken in relation to said widening, until the owners of at least one-half of the front part on the said part of said avenue, shall petition the Common Council for said widening.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The feeling of the property-holders has not been unanimous in favor of the widening. Some have opposed it strenuously; others have stood neutral. There are seven hundred and twelve lots on the line of the proposed improvement, and the owners of 356 lots must therefore unite in any petition to the Common Council. At present the consent of the owners of only 163 lots has been procured, and the proceedings of yesterday's meeting were chiefly directed to the devising of measures to make up the deficiency. It seems the consent of one owner alone—Mr. Watts—would be sufficient; or the consent of two others, Messrs. Wilkins and Wood.

Mr. Kenneth G. White being appointed Chairman, and Mr. D. M. Squires, Secretary, the meeting proceeded in a friendly way to discuss the matter. The result was the appointment of a Committee of Six to wait upon such owners as have not yet signed the petition to the Common Council, and endeavor to induce them to append their names.

The widening of the avenue would no doubt render it a very fine promenade and drive, and an appropriate outlet from a place like the Central Park. The Commissioners of that institution, it will be seen, are empowered to supervise any alteration that is made, and they have completed a design after the model of the Boulevards of Paris, laying out a bridle road in the centre, with carriage roads on either side, and, outside of all, pathways for pedestrians, each being separated from the other by a line of shade trees. All this would be very beautiful and, possibly, very expensive.

Continuation of Madison-avenue.

By a resolution of the Common Council, approved Aug. 2, 1860, the Counsel to the Corporation was "instructed to take the necessary legal steps to have Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, opened as one of the streets of the City."

Proceedings were accordingly instituted in the Supreme Court, and Commissioners duly appointed to estimate and assess the damages and benefits resulting and accruing to the owners of property in the vicinity of said proposed street, in consequence of the opening thereof.

By the report made by the Commissioners, the amount of damages awarded by the owners of three hundred and fifty-five parcels of land taken for said street was $931,440. The amount assessed to the owners of upwards of a thousand lots for benefits was $980,000 59.

Said report was duly confirmed on the 9th of October, 1863. The costs, including Surveyor's fees, compensation of the Commissioners, advertising, &c., &c., were subsequently taxed at $28,388 87.

The act passed April 20, 1858, provides that the Corporation "shall not be required to pay any sums of money which may be awarded to any person on account of the opening, extending, enlarging, altering and improving any street," until the expiration of four months after the expiration of the time which may be appointed by them for carrying said improvements into effect.

The Common Council, by a resolution approved by the Mayor on the 16th of November, instant, directed that the actual opening of said street should take place forthwith; consequently the awards for damages will be payable on and after the 16th of March, 1864, by which time it is expected that the assessments for benefits will be collected.

As before stated, the amount of awards for damages, according to the abstract thereof, is $931,440. But on examination of the footings, it is found that the actual amount of the same is $942,690. Excess, $11,250. The amount of assessments for benefits is stated on the list to be $980,000 59, while the actual amount is only $977,000. Deficiencies, $3,000 59.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount as Confirmed.	Actual Amount.
Awards for damages	$931,440 00	$942,690 00
Taxed costs, exclusive of a proportionate amount of counsel fees per chapter 122, Laws of 1858, and fees of the Collector of Assessments	28,388 87	28,388 87
Counsel fees as above, say		3,500 00
Collector of Assessments 2½ per cent. on $977,000		24,425 00
Total	$959,828 87	$999,003 87
Assessment for benefit	980,000 59	977,000 00
Apparent surplus	$20,171 72	
Actual deficiency		$22,003 87

Naval.

NEW VESSELS BUILT DURING THE YEAR.

The proof-sheets of the *Naval Register*, which will be issued in a few weeks—probably about the 1st of February—contains the following names of new vessels completed since the 1st of January, 1863:

Name.	Description.	Where.
Agawam	Side-wheel steamer	Portland, Me.
Ascutney	Side-wheel steamer	Newburyport.
Chenango	Side-wheel steamer	Brooklyn.
Chicopee	Side-wheel steamer	Boston.
Eutaw	Side-wheel steamer	Baltimore.
Joseo.	Side-wheel steamer	Bath, Me.
Mattabesett	Side-wheel steamer	Boston.
Massasoit	Side-wheel steamer	Boston.
Metacomet	Side-wheel steamer	Brooklyn.
Mendota	Side-wheel steamer	Brooklyn.
Mackinaw	Side-wheel steamer	N. Y. Navy-yard.
Otsego	Side-wheel steamer	N. Y. Navy-yard.
Pontoosac	Side-wheel steamer	Portland, Me.
Pontiac	Side-wheel steamer	Philadelphia.
Pawtuxet	Side-wheel steamer	Portsmouth, N. H.
Sassacus	Side-wheel steamer	Portsmouth, N. H.
Shamrock	Side-wheel steamer	N. Y. Navy-yard.
Tacony	Side-wheel steamer	Philadelphia.
Tallapoosa	Side-wheel steamer	Boston
Wyalusing	Side-wheel steamer	Philadelphia.

All these vessels are launched, and three or four of them, the *Eutaw*, *Sassacus* and some others, are in commission.

NAVY-YARD BATCH.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Tonawanda	Iron-clad	Philadelphia.
Miantonomah	Iron-clad	New-York.
Agamenticus	Iron-clad	Portsmouth, N. H.
Monadnock	Iron-clad	Boston.

These vessels constitute the Navy-yard batch of iron-clads. The *Miantonomah*, we believe, is the only one of them afloat, as yet. The others are built, and would be ready for sea immediately if their engines could be completed.

SCREW PROPELLERS.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Nipsic	Screw-propeller	Portsmouth, N. H.
Nyack	Screw-propeller	New-York.
Maumee	Screw-propeller	New-York.
Pequot	Screw-propeller	Boston.
Yantic	Screw-propeller	Philadelphia.
Shawmut	Screw-propeller	Portsmouth, N. H.
Saco	Screw-propeller	Boston.

These vessels are small screw-propellers, introduced into the navy some time ago. The *Nipsic* and *Pequot* are in commission, and the others, we believe, are afloat.

THE BATCH OF NINE IRONCLADS.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Manhattan	Iron-clad	Jersey City.
Mahopac	Iron-clad	Jersey City.
Canonnicus	Iron-clad	Boston.
Catawba	Iron-clad	Cincinnati.
Manayunk	Iron-clad	Pittsburgh.
Oneota	Iron-clad	Cincinnati.
Saugus	Iron-clad	Wilmington, Del.
Tippecanoe	Iron-clad	Cincinnati.
Tecumseh	Iron-clad	Jersey City.

Some of these vessels are launched, and some are on the stocks. The *Canonnicus*, *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, and others, are preparing for sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Onondaga	Iron-clad	Greenpoint.
Ticonderoga	Steamer	New-York.
Lackawanna	Steamer	New-York.

Of course, no vessels are included here that have been commenced within a few months.

The Shooting Affray in Fourth-avenue.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OFFICIALS.

In the case of Malcolm Campbell and James Campbell, the brothers who are charged with shooting Wm. Ketteltas, at No. 32 East Thirty-first-street, on Wednesday night—previously reported in our columns—the accused were arrested on Thursday night by Roundsman Ganner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. According to the Police returns they were arraigned before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail to answer in the sum of $1,000. Our reporter yesterday afternoon was told, by a clerk of the Police Court, that the papers in the case could not be seen. The clerk at the same time said on Wednesday a sister of the Campbells committed suicide at No. 11 East Thirtieth-street. No report of this suicide has come to the notice of the reporters from the Coroner's office, although two days have since elapsed.

Malcolm and James Campbell have heretofore occupied a somewhat prominent position as members of the legal profession. The former was at one time, it is said, a law partner of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. There are some very singular circumstances connected with this affair which have not yet been made public.

There is no doubt but that there was a combined attempt to suppress the news of the affray. The reporters of the daily press used their best endeavors both yesterday and the day before to obtain the facts of the case, but without success.

Homicide in the Thirtieth Precinct.

A MAN SHOT DEAD BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, whose name is unknown, entered a hotel known as the St. Nicholas, situated at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. He went into the bar-room, which is situated on the first floor in the rear, and in a short time he got into an altercation with the barkeeper, whose name is Henry Allen. The result of the quarrel was that the unknown man seized Allen and cut him severely in several places with a rigger's knife. Deputy Sheriff James E. Meriam was at the time riding by the hotel in a stage. He heard loud cries of "murder," and thinking that assistance would be needed, he sprang from the vehicle, and went speedily to the bar-room. He found Allen down and the unknown man evidently trying to take his life. Mr. Meriam rescued Mr. Allen from the grasp of his assailant, when the latter turned upon the Deputy Sheriff, and made a fierce attack upon him. It is reported that as a matter of self-preservation, believing himself to be in imminent danger, Mr. Meriam drew his pistol, and shot his antagonist dead on the spot. The deceased was, probably, a longshoreman. This is thought to be the case, from some instruments which were found in his possession. Coroner Naumann will hold an inquest at 9 o'clock to-day, at the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house.

The Volunteering Committee.—Already upward of one hundred men, under magnetic or propulsive influence of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars, cash in hand paid, have volunteered under the new call. Think of it—enough to make a wife and family comfortable for a year and more. The Supervisors' Committee are wide awake, energetic, earnest. They deal in greenbacks exclusively, and they pay them down, and protect the recruit from the sharks and brokers afterward. The Committee want many more men, but from indications will not want any in three weeks from date.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 20, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81, Co.C. 109½	100	Mar. Min. Co 43
4,000	do 109¾	500	N. Y. Cen. R 135⅝
22,000	U.S. 6s. 1-yr.c.N 98¼	400	do 135⅝
1,000	Ind. St. 5s 92½	100	do s30 135⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 .. 59	200	do b30.135
3,000	Virginia State 6s. 53	50	do s15 135¼
7,000	Mo. State 6s 65	400	Erie R 104⅛
3,000	M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Jo 84½	100	do s30 104⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76C .. 133	150	do 104⅝
21,000	P. & 4th M B 108	1000	do 104⅜
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B. 109	1100	do 104⅞
6,000	Alt. T. & H. In. B. 83	100	do b10 105
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st 91	1300	do 105
9,000	C. & N. W. 2d M 77¾	200	do b30 105¼
12,000	do b30 79	100	do 105⅜
1,000	do 78	300	Erie R. Prf 102½
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F .. 112½	300	Hudson R. R b10.127
1,000	do 112	100	do 126⅜
10,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M .. 103	100	M. & P. Du C 60
5,000	Penns. R. 1st M .. 80	30	do 60
20	Manhattan Bank 140	1000	Hud. Riv. Scrip 94½
5	Bank of America 128	100	Harlem R b15 96
50	Bank State N. Y 103	1200	Reading R 124
50	Ocean Bank 94	300	Mich. Cen. R b30.126
20	Hanover Bank 101	100	do 125¾
10	Continental Bank 100	200	do b10. 125⅝
40	Merchants' Bank 110	200	do b60.126⅜
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co. 1⅛	100	M. S. & N. I 83¾
10,000	Amer. Gold 153⅛	60	Panama R 187
30,000	do 153⅛	600	Ill. Cen. R. S 121⅜
20,000	do 153	100	do 121⅜
30,000	do 153½	200	do b10. 121⅜
840	do 152¾	100	do b30. 121⅜
200	Canton Co 33	250	Cleve. & Pitts 107¾
30	Del. & H. Ca. Co 179	1500	do 107⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Prfd 38½	900	do b10. 107⅝
100	do 38¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R 110⅝
100	do 39	100	do 111
200	do 39¼	200	do 110½
100	do s30 39	300	do b10. 110¾
50	do b10 39½	52	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 157
200	Ontario M. Co 63½	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R 117¾
		100	Chic. & R. I. R 106¾
300	do 63½	100	do b30. 106¾
25	Am. Coal Co 95	100	P., Ft. W. & C 85
300	do 94	400	do 84¾
150	Wyom. Val. Coal Co. 87½	100	do b10 84⅞
50	do 87	400	do b10 85
500	Chi. & N. W 48	200	Chic. & Alt. R 86
50	do b10 48⅛	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr .. 71½
200	do b30 48⅜	50	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr ... 51
100	do 48¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c.N 98¼	100	Erie R s10 106⅞
1,000	Mo. St. 6s 65½	1000	do 106⅝
5,000	Amer. Gold 152⅞	200	do b3. 107
400	Cum. Coal Pref 39½	100	do s30 106⅝
500	do b30 40	300	do s10 106⅝
100	Canton Co 33¼	100	do b5. 106⅝
100	do b30 33¾	100	do s10 106⅞
300	Quicksil. M. Co 63½	400	do 106⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R. s30 136	1500	do 106¾
300	do 136½	200	do 106⅝
300	do b10 135½	1000	do b3. 107
100	Reading R 124	500	Chic. & R. I. R 106¼
100	Mich. Cen. R 125⅝	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 85
300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc 122¼	1150	do 85¼
500	Clev. & Pitts 108¼	200	A. & T. H. R 61
300	do 108⅜	200	Chic. & N. W 48⅞
1000	do 108½	400	do 49
500	do b30. 109	100	do b10 49
100	Gal. & Chi. R 110¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R b3. 136½	1100	Cl. & Pitts. R 108
1100	do 136⅛	1800	do b3. 108
100	do b3 136⅜	200	do 108½
100	do b3 136⅜	500	do b3. 108¾
150	Erie R ....c 106⅜	100	do b5. 108⅝
800	do 106⅜	200	do b3 108⅝
3400	do 106¼	700	do b3 108⅜
600	do b4 106⅝	200	Gal. & Chic. R. .c 110½
300	do b3 106⅜	100	do 110½
300	do b5. 106⅜	600	Chic. & R. I 106¼
100	do ....c 106½	600	do b3 106⅝
100	do b10. 106½	300	do s3 106⅜
100	Erie Railway P ..s3 102½	100	Chic. & N.W.R s3 48⅜
100	do ....c 102⅜	50	do 48⅜
500	Harlem R s30 95½	200	do 48½
300	Reading R 121¾	200	do 48⅜
2200	M. So. & N. I 83⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 85¼
100	do 83⅝	500	do 85½
100	Ill. Cen. R s30.122	50	do s3 85½
200	do b3. 122¼	150	Cum. Coal 39½
150	do 122¼		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold 153⅛	100	Erie Pref s3 102½
1500	Erie Railroad 106½	200	do 102½
1200	do 106⅜	200	do b3 102½
500	do b3. 106⅜	300	Reading R b3 124¾
200	do ....bnw 106⅞	50	Ill. Cen. R b5.122
500	do b10. 106¾	200	Cleve. & P. R 108
200	do ....bnw. 106¾	200	do 108¼
100	do 106¾	100	Chi. & R. I 106¾
100	do b3 106⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. R 48¾
100	Cumb. Coal 39½	12	T. H. & Alt. R 58
100	Bucks Co. L. Co b3 1⅛		

Friday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The price of Gold is again higher to-day. The fluctuations through the day were made more violent than they would otherwise have been by the failure of one of the *Bear* operators in the Gold Room of Gilpin's Exchange. He was *short* in his deliveries about $600,000 and the failure, of course, threw other parties into a false position in the market, which they were compelled to make right by peremptory purchases. The adverse army news in the morning papers also stimulated the market, and late in the day it was intimated that, in addition to the usual Saturday's shipments to Europe, the large sum of Gold heretofore purchased in this market by the correspondents of the Rothschilds for French Government account, will to-morrow be transmitted to Mexico. The amount is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The shipments to Europe, in ordinary course, will be about a million of dollars. The first sales of Gold on the Street this morning were at 153¼@⅜ ₱ cent. The Board Sales of the Stock Exchange at the early Session were 153¼@152½ ₱ cent. The price subsequently fell below 152 ₱ cent., but rallied in the afternoon to 153@153¼ ₱ cent. Bills on London were not relatively so firm as Gold. The sales were at 167½@168 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers, and 165@166½ for Merchant Signatures against Domestic Produce Shipments.

The price for Money is steady at 7 ₱ cent. The supply to the Stock Exchange Brokers is fairly easy at this rate. The upward movement in the Railway speculation to-day created rather more employment for loans on demand than yesterday, but the demand is met with much freedom by lenders. The Associated Banks are easy in Legal Tender Currency, and will to-morrow pay into the Treasury another installment of $3,500,000 on the Loan made to the Government on 3d September. This will leave a balance of only $5,250,000, or 15 ₱ cent., which will be settled up in the course of next week. There is no probability that any further negotiation will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury with the Associated Banks. He has other and more convenient resources to avail of, even though the subscriptions to the Popular Loan, which are again on the increase, should be found inadequate to supply his wants next month.

The receipts at the Treasury Office to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $1,063,450, and for Customs $269,000.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $2,738,387; for Payments, $3,606,368; Balance, $16,730,765.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day, and especially buoyant on Erie Common Shares, the contest on which between the *Bull* and *Bear* speculators on the Street we have several times noticed this week as unusually animated. The advantage to either party was not important up to this forenoon, when the demand took the lead of the supply, and ran the price up from 104½ to 106, and subsequently in the afternoon to 106½@107 ₱ cent. The immense daily transactions in the Stock, and the strong upward turn in the price this forenoon, no doubt contributed to the special excitement manifested on the Street, while the other New-York and Western Roads were comparatively quiet, though generally very firm. The Government and State Securities were about the same as yesterday, and the business in Railway Bonds was only on a moderate scale.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday night. The price of Gold was stiffer than at any hour during the day, and 154 ₱ cent. was paid for large amounts. There was a firm feeling in the Railway speculation at the close:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	152½	154	Harlem Pref	110	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅜	109½	Mich. Central	125	125½
N. Y. Central	136	135⅝	Mich. Southern	83½	83½
Erie	104⅝	106½	Mich. G. guarant'd	142	142
Erie Preferred	102½	102⅜	Ill. Central	121½	121½
Hudson	126½	125	Pittsburgh	107¾	108¾
Pacific Mail	216	216	Fort Wayne	84⅞	85¼
Harlem	95¼	96	Rock Island	106¼	106½
Canton	33½	33½	Galena	109⅛	110¼
Treas. Cer., new	98½	98⅜	Reading	124¾	124
Toledo	117	117	Quicksilver	64	63½
Northwest	48	48½	Chic. & Alton	85	86

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Corn Exchange	107
State of New-York	102½	Continental	100
Commerce	105	St. Nicholas	101
Hanover	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Illinois Cen., '75	120½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	101	Al. & T. H. firsts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 76	115	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	83
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	77½
Erie seconds, '64	100	Del., L. & W. 2ds	110
Erie seconds, '79	103	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
Erie fourths, '80	108	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112½
Erie fifths, '88	107½	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. firsts, '69	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120½	Clev. & Pitt. 3ds	102
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Michigan S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alton, firsts	102
N. Ind Goshen Line	104	Chic. & Alton Income	90

There was an alarm in the Union Bank of this City yesterday afternoon, about the loss of a package of $20,000 United States Notes. The missing money, however, turned up this morning.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in November, by the New-York State Canals, in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	162,000	1,033,000	773,200	161,3[illegible]
1863	87,900	936,400	78,[illegible]	288,7[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible],100	Dec 96,600	Dec. 694,590	Inc. 126,4[illegible]0

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	1,413,200	28,607,800	29,461,400	1,692,460
1863	1,230,000	18,250,[illegible]00	29,1[illegible]9,300	2,1[illegible]7,1[illegible]0
Decrease	183,200	Dec 10,357,100	Dec. 31[illegible],900	Inc. 554,[illegible]

The New-York and Western Railway lines, we understand, have mutually agreed to advance their passenger fares, and also the charges upon their cattle trains, after the 1st of December. The difference to the Roads from present rates is an important one, and should tell to the extent of 15 or 20 ₱ cent. upon their Winter traffic.

An improved inquiry prevailed during the past week for most kinds of seasonable Dry Goods, buyers having been stimulated to purchase more freely by the rise in Gold and Exchange. Prices of desirable fabrics have favored sellers, decidedly. The amount of foreign Dry Goods actually marketed is more than $100,000 in excess of the total importation within the week, while the imports at this port have been somewhat lighter than those of the corresponding week of last year. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American* of this morning, "there has been more activity in the Dry Goods trade since the close of last week, and the market generally is better, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and very reduced stocks of all the leading makes of Brown and Bleached Cottons on sale; the production is also very limited, and holders have put up their prices 2c.@4c. on the former, and 2c.@2½c. ₱ yard on the latter. Prints are selling freely, but at relatively low figures, and the demand is very good. Canton Flannels, Ticks, Checks and Stripes keep well sold up and firm. Woolens are better, and for all seasonable styles prices favor the seller, with a good demand both to supply the city and country trade, the latter holding on well."

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 19 were $1,069,091, against $1,078,149, same week last year, and $283,332 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,037	$390,081	75	$25 254	2[illegible]8	$[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n.	315	78,244	136	33 935	101	2[illegible],557
Mf. of Silk	267	260,591	31	4,007	33	4,3[illegible]0
Mf. of Flax	845	402,227	108	23,871	39	73,[illegible]57
Miscellan's	231	68,179	35	3 [illegible]12	7	5,[illegible]65
Total	2,695	$939,322	384	$12[illegible],[illegible]09	758	$[illegible]
		129,769				[illegible]
Total entered		$1,069,091	Total marketed			$1,1[illegible],[illegible]33

The Gold Revenue and Sinking Fund.

From Thompson's Reporter.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, contains the following section:

Sec. 5. All duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues; and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of 1 ₱ cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall, in like manner, be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The law is that the accumulation of gold from customs "shall be applied as follows:"

1. For interest money.

2. Purchasing United States debt to the extent of 1 ₱ cent. per annum of the entire debt, or as much thereof as the accumulation of gold will warrant.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, did not yield gold to an amount beyond the interest on the public debt, but during the present fiscal year is yielding gold for the purchase of stocks.

"One ₱ cent. on the *entire* debt," is the language of the law. One ₱ cent. on $1,500,000,000 is $15,000,000. *It therefore follows that Mr. Chase, must, some time before July next, use his accumulation of gold in the purchase of United States Stocks.*

It will be further observed that the Stocks purchased are to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest arising on that sinking fund is also to be invested in further purchases.

We have not, of course, the figures before us to show how the accumulation of gold stands, nor are we qualified to estimate the future receipts from customs, or disbursements for interest; *our opinion is that Mr. Chase can safely expend one to one and a-half million per month, of gold, in the purchase of United States Stocks*, for a few months, enlarging or lessening the amount as the Spring imports shall indicate.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, Nov. 18.

The receipts of hogs so far have been light, which is to be attributed to the want of railway transportation, chiefly, and to some extent, to the mild weather, and its uncertain and changeable character. Packers are all ready, and anxious to go on with the business of cutting, and this, with the short crop stimulus and the advanced state of the season, has quietly increased the anxiety to buy from day to day, and on Monday and yesterday, the pressure of buyers on the market, and the few hogs offering, put up prices materially, and led to a considerable degree of excitement. Hogs are generally light, though not as much so as had been anticipated.

The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday, the market opened excited, and drovers asked $6 to $6 50, but packers were backward. Thursday, drovers were firm at $6 25@$6 50 for 200 ℔. averages and upward, but the weather was mild, and packers were rather backward. Friday, weather mild, but receipts still light, and holders decidedly firm, and packers becoming more restless. The turn of the market was in favor of sellers. Saturday, the desire to buy still stronger, and the receipts light. Packers offered $6 25@$6 50 for 200 ℔s average and upward, but the were held higher. Slaughterers buying at $5 25@5 50 gross, for the sake of the slaughtering, which is worth 50c. ₱ hog. Monday, the desire to buy on the part of packers increased, and an advance of 25 ₱ cent (?) was established, the market closing buoyant at $6 50@$6 75 for 200 lbs. average and upward.

Yesterday the receipts were light and the market quite excited. $6 60 was refused for a lot averaging 200 ℔s., and $7 was asked. We quote the market closing with buyers at $6 75 to $7, for lots averaging 200 ℔s and upward, but the few offered did not furnish enough to establish the market. It will be seen that the receipts are less than they were last season up to this date, but are larger than they were in 1857 and 1861. The commencement of the season, each of the last few years, was as follows:

1857-8	Nov. 18	1860-1	Nov. 4
1858-9	Nov. 8	1861-2	Nov. 20
1859-60	Nov. 11	1862-3	Nov. 4

The total receipts of hogs at this place by the various channels, from Nov. 1 to last evening, are as follows:

By Railway	29,733
By River	1,8[illegible]0
From Kentucky	21,938
Total	[illegible]
Same time last season	[illegible],285
Same time in 1861	27,000
Same time in 1860	81,530
Same time in 1859	60,199
Same time in 1858	102,311
Same time in 1857	3[illegible],909
Same time in 1856	76,[illegible]50
Same time in 1855	39,448
Same time in 1854	76,714
Same time in 1853	99,419
Same time in 1852	118,485

The whole number received from Kentucky up to this date, last season was, in round numbers, 39,000 against 21,938 this season so far.

There is a decidedly strong market for the hog product, and prices are also higher. New mess pork was held firmly at $18; new prime mess, $17; old crop of 1862-3, $15 50, and crop of 1861, $14; old lard, 11¾c.; new, 12c. Bulk meats, 5¾c.@6c. for shoulders and sides and bacon 6¾c.@7c. and 8c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides, the latter loose. Butchers' lard is in demand at 10¾c. loose, and head and gut at 10½c. packed. The large Government demand has stimulated the market for old bacon and bulk meats, and 7¾c. was refused last evening for clear bacon sides, loose. Flour has ruled as usual, steady, with a good local demand and a moderate one for export.

Sales of Real Estate—Nov. 19, 1863.

BY MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 186 Church-st	$15,000
House and lot with stable, No. 124 6th-av	54,000
House and lot No. 165 William-st	15,800

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

House and lot No. 15 Graham-st	3,500
House and lot No. 17 Graham-st	3,250

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Edith, the Earl's Daughter.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 768 Broadway)—"The Sign of Promise."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

IRVING HALL—Musical Matinee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes, under yesterday's date, some particulars of the cavalry skirmish last Wednesday. It resulted from a desire of the enemy to feel our entire front; and a body of their infantry crossed the Rapidan in the night-time, for the purpose of cutting off the First Michigan cavalry, which was doing duty near Germanna Ford. Major Brewer, commanding the Union force, was too wideawake, and the plan of the rebels would not work. After skirmishing an hour or two, they returned to the opposite bank of the river. Similar movements on the part of the rebels all along our front were alike futile. A flying rumor also reaches us from Washington, that Gen. Lee is falling back on Richmond, and that our cavalry have occupied Madison Courthouse. The news is not confirmed and is probably untrue.

Later news from Charleston is received through Richmond papers of the 18th, which indicates that there has been another important naval engagement. There are few particulars, however, as the papers of the 17th, which contained the first news, have not been received at Fortress Monroe. One of the monitors engaged is said to have had her turret and smoke-stack perforated. Charleston had been bombarded from Battery Gregg, and no damage is reported. The rebels report that operations of great magnitude would probably soon be commenced by our forces.

The news from East Tennessee is up to the 19th, but very meagre. By way of Louisville, (not a good way for news to come,) it is reported that Gen. Burnside telegraphed on the 19th, that he was all right then, and Parson Brownlow telegraphs, under the same date, that fighting was going on all around Knoxville. The telegraph line between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap was still interrupted. The distance is sixty-five miles.

By the arrival of the *Morning Star* we have advices from New-Orleans to the 14th. The Texas expedition, under Gen. Banks, was pronounced a great success, but no details had been received. Everything was quiet in Western Louisiana.

Advices from Chattanooga, received in Louisville, represent that affairs remain much the same as for a week past, though the enemy, if anything, was rather more active. It is not believed that Bragg has detached any portion of his regular army to aid Longstreet in his movement against Burnside, but that what reinforcements he has received have been sent from Lee's army in Virginia—the vacancy being filled by the troops in and around the Confederate Capital.

We have an interesting summary of facts and opinions from the Richmond papers to the 16th. They deny that our prisoners are ill-used, but do not deny that they are suffering, and very broadly intimate that the people are suffering as much as the prisoners. About 7,000 prisoners have been sent to Lynchburgh and Danville. The difficulties between subordinate commanders in Bragg's army are increasing. Buckner and Cheatham have both been relieved.

A list of twelve blockade-runners is given in the Richmond papers of the 18th, as having arrived at Wilmington. This probably covers all the arrivals for a considerable period of time, as no such a fleet could safely enter Wilmington at one time.

It is stated semi-officially from Washington that we have thirty-four thousand rebel prisoners in our possession.

There have been, up to the present time, forty thousand negroes armed and mustered into the service of the Government.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at Cape Race, yesterday morning, we have four days' later news from Europe. There are no specially important features reported. Lord Palmerston had made a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in which he deplored the American war, and said England would have interfered, but for the belief that it would have been in vain. The French Emperor's proposal for a European Congress attracted much attention, but no answers had yet been received. The English Cabinet were considering it. The Grand Duke Constantine had been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant-Commander of Poland. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. The United States steamer *Kearsage* sailed from Queenstown on the 5th. Advices from Paris report Matamoras not blockaded, but shipments of contraband of war are prohibited.

GENERAL NEWS.

Flour and Wheat were less active yesterday, yet prices were quoted a shade firmer. Corn and Oats were freely purchased by speculative buyers at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Hog products were less extensively dealt in. Beef attracted more attention. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Cotton, Hides, Fish, Candles, Lime, Salt, Skins and Tobacco. Hay, Hops, Leather, Wool, Fruit, Coal, Copper, Lead and Whalebone were in fair demand. Tallow was in lively request and advancing. Whisky was more active and unsettled. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The price of Gold advanced to 154 ₩ cent. yesterday. In Stocks there was much animation in Erie Common Shares, which rose to 106½@107 ₩ cent. Money in good supply at 7 ₩ cent.

The original of the Emancipation Proclamation is said to have been purchased for the sum of $3,000 by a Chicago doctor. He seems to have bought it as an advertising dodge, therefore we don't give his name.

The Free State General Committees of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, New-Orleans, have passed resolutions inviting the friends of freedom in the Slave States to meet at New-Orleans on Jan. 8, instead of at Louisville, Ky. as previously suggested.

Late New-Orleans advices report the river to be again blockaded, and no shipments to New-Orleans on private account are allowed to be made. Such produce and other merchandise as is sent, therefore, is solely on Government account. It was thought that the interdict against private shipments would continue in force for about a month. There is a report that the sudden falling off in the receipts of cotton at New-Orleans was owing to the above cause, but other accounts assert that there was no more cotton at Natchez to send forward. Gen. Banks took a large train with him into Texas—as may be inferred from the fact that his teamsters number 500.

The Immediate Future.

The country looks with anxiety but without impatience, for a prompt and vigorous movement of the Union armies. The feeling is universal that we have men enough in the field to whip the rebels, and that every consideration of the public good demands that an effort be made to bring the war to a close this year. We do not mean by this that there will be no more fighting,—that the rebellion will be wholly subdued and the Union completely restored within that time. But it is believed that when the great rebel armies under Lee and Bragg shall have been defeated, it will be found impossible to supply their places by others equally numerous and equally formidable, and that, so far as large operations are concerned, the war will have been substantially closed. There will continue to be local fights, and in many portions of the Southern States the spirit of the rebellion will continue to break out in hostile demonstrations against the Government. But these will be matters of secondary consequence, and can either be readily crushed or safely left to wear themselves out.

The people of the Southern States cannot long maintain an attitude of hostility to the Union after their armed forces have been destroyed. The only motive that sustains the rebellion now is the hope of independence. That rests wholly on their military power, and when that is broken it will depart forever. The people will then have no motive whatever for persisting in their rebellion; on the contrary, every consideration of pride and of interest will prompt them to restore in the speediest manner possible their old relations with the Government of the Union. Undoubtedly this process will be more rapid in some portions of the South than in others—and it may not be complete in all even for years. But it is already commenced, and will continue to advance until the restoration of the Union shall be complete.

The first thing essential to any movement whatever in this direction, is the destruction of the rebel armies; and while the people should rally heartily and with unanimity to the support of the Government, the Government itself should lose no time in using the enormous force already at its disposal. The rebels have made a formidable attack upon Burnside—but they have been compelled to strip Lee's army in order to do it. This is Meade's opportunity, and the whole country hopes and expects to see him improve it.

International Law before Parliament.

In the beginning of the discussion between Great Britain and the United States with regard to the rebel privateers, the *Times*, and some of the Ministry, publicly claimed that a foreign country had nothing to do with their execution of a municipal act, like the Enlistment act. It was constantly asserted, even by high officials, that "England could not change her laws at the suggestion or direction of any foreign Power;" that the Foreign Enlistment act was purely local, and belonged to themselves alone. The usual *haut en bas* tone of the Tory Press was mimicked by English commercial men, and we were often treated to such phrases as "Laws cannot be changed in England as they are in the United States, in a moment;" "Mobs do not rule in Great Britain," and "*We* must obey law, you know!"

Since this period of the debate, the Ministry have precisely retraced their footsteps; the *Times*, as usual, has framed elaborate arguments for the exactly opposite side, and the great unthinking middle class have quietly followed their leaders.

Lord Palmerston admits in Parliament that "the American Government have a distinct right to expect that a neutral will enforce its municipal law, if it be in their favor." It is seen that we have an interest even in a local act passed to enforce international obligations, and a right to call upon the English Government to execute that act fairly and fully.

But our claims go still further, and it is to this stage of the case that we would now call the attention of our readers. According to the latest information, the philological interpretation of the British statute, by Baron Pollock, does not satisfy the Government. The case of the *Alexandra* is to be laid before a higher Court. It is expected (though why we cannot comprehend) that the Chief Baron's narrow interpretation of the Enlistment act will prevail and the rebel privateer or ship-of-war will be allowed—so far as the power of the British courts is concerned—to sail from an English port and proceed on her errand of destruction. But here a higher power intervenes. The American Government is understood to claim that whether the "equipping, fitting and arming" the *Alexandra* be a breach of that act or not, it is clearly a breach of international law, and in that view cannot be permitted.

They call upon the British Government to take precisely the same position which was held by the American Government in 1793, when England was at war with France. At that time, the British authorities, fearing that privateers were fitting out in our ports to attack British commerce under the French flag, made certain communications on the subject to our Government. There was no Enlistment or Neutrality act existing then; but Washington felt himself none the less called upon to issue a proclamation forbidding all such violations of our neutrality.

Instructions of the most strict kind were simultaneously published directing the United States officers to prosecute these violations of international law. Governors of States were requested to cause such vessels to be arrested, and many prizes taken by them were captured and restored to the British owners; the Government even going so far as to proclaim that it would make indemnity for all such captures, when legally proven. This, as we have abundantly demonstrated in these columns, was only the beginning of a long course of public action by our Government and our Courts, which has consistently maintained the most strict neutrality with regard to foreign belligerents, even though our sympathies were entirely with the one party and against the other.

Our Government now calls upon the English Government to follow a similarly just and impartial course. We ask for no favors; simply to be treated as we have treated others. The case of the *Alexandra* and the turreted rams is soon to come before the British Parliament.

This body is to decide whether a few unprincipled shipbuilders are to plunge two Christian nations into a horrible war, or whether the enlightened and just procedure of the American Government, with regard to international obligations, is to be adopted by the British.

We in the United States have no advice or suggestion to make in regard to the amendment or the execution of the Foreign Enlistment act. We believe it sufficient, if fairly interpreted, to prevent (as it has done in similar cases here) all equipping of naval expeditions in British ports against our commerce. But if it be not, we none the less call upon and expect the British Government to maintain international law.

And more than any new local acts, we should like to see a thorough and lasting treaty made between the leading maritime Powers which would effectually cut off, in the future, all preparation or equipping of privateers or ships-of-war, under whatever pretext, by a neutral against the commerce of a belligerent.

Women's Work and Wages.

We have always agreed with the author of *Eothen* that "this subject of 'woman' is so splendid, so terrible, so enchanting, so vast, and, in short, (to use the language of the polka dancers,) so 'catholic' that perhaps no imaginable treatment of it would ever seem quite satisfactory." Since Madame Demorest's communication of Wednesday, we feel it more than ever. She has quite satisfied us that we did not do the subject justice. We understand now what we wonder we never thought of before, that girls work to marry, and don't marry to work—and that, consequently, their work is not worth a sixpence. In their haste to get to the altar most of them won't stop to learn any business properly; and the few who do, by the very act, become worth having as wives, and thus are pretty sure to get husbands, who, of course, would not let them continue at their trade, even if they were willing to do so, which never happens. Thus, good female workers are always scarce, and poor ones superabundant. Of course then, while the former are well paid, the latter are miserably paid, and always must be until we can contrive to change female nature or escape the laws of political economy. Madame Demorest employs about two hundred girls and women, at wages ranging from a dollar and a half a week to twenty. The cheap ones she can get any number of; the dear ones—and she says it is a general complaint—have "never been so difficult to obtain." Well, we have no idea of undertaking to change either female nature or the laws of political economy, and so we suppose we shall have to give it up. Kinglake is right. "This subject of woman is very terrible.

But, with all deference to our fair correspondent, we venture to suggest that though it may be the chief end of woman to marry, it is her first business to live, and to live respectably. There are, probably, seventy thousand females, without including domestic servants, in this City, who earn their subsistence by the work of their own hands. Their average wages are certainly not more than three dollars a week. A large number of them receive not more than a half of that sum. Even when the pittance comes up to the average, it still imposes an amount of privation of all the better comforts of life sad enough to contemplate. But thousands upon thousands can obtain not even that scant pittance, and spend their young years in almost complete destitution—hidden away in obscure streets and wretched attics, victims of crushing toil and destroying privation, friendless, helpless, hopeless. But what is infinitely worse, the evil does not stop there. There is a more melancholy consequence. It is worse than idle to blind ourselves to the fact that annually hundreds, we believe thousands, of females in this City, are driven, by sheer want of bread, to sell their honor and lead a life of open shame—to commit constantly and professionally

> "The sin of all most sure to blight—
> The sin of all that the soul's light
> Is soonest lost, extinguished in."

It is in that way that the army of fallen women, who are constantly perishing, and whose ranks are yet always full, is largely recruited. Make all allowances for those who have fallen by being deceived, for those who have gone astray for jewels and dress, for those who have yielded to sensuality, for those who never knew innocence because they were born and bred in sin, and yet the dreadful fact remains that not a small proportion of them have been made what they are by actual want, resulting from inadequate compensation for their work. They have sold themselves to eke out a living. We say these are all terrible evils, and an awful reproach to Christian civilization. Though so long as political economy and female nature remain what they are, it may be impossible to get rid of them, we still believe that it is possible to mitigate them.

We should like to know what political economy it is that precludes the same rise in the wages of women that has taken place in the wages of men. It costs our poorer classes at least a third more to live now than it did three years ago; and yet, while workingmen have generally secured a correspondingly larger pay, workingwomen have to starve at the old rates. The reason is evident enough. Workingmen can organize and combine as women cannot, and when their employers have been unwilling to do them justice, they have forced them to do it by strikes. The girls and women have submitted passively to the imposition of any extortioner, simply because they had no such resort, or, if they had one, because they did not know how to use it. It is every true man's duty to come to the help, so far as he can, of these daughters of toil, who cannot readily assert and enforce their rightful claims. The equitable advance demanded by the times, which the men have secured for themselves, should also be secured for them. We'll guarantee that political economy won't suffer by it.

Again, there never was so good a time to enlarge the sphere of female employments. We need men for the war. There is a great variety of light work from which they can better be spared than not, which women would be but too glad to do. It would be invidious to particularize, and it is not necessary. We will simply take the liberty of saying that the masculine strength that is frittered away in this City in measuring tape and keeping ribbon boxes in order, is enough, if properly handled, all of itself to whip Bragg out of his boots. There is no earthly reason why female labor should be so much more contracted here than it is in Europe. What is suitable there for female hands is suitable here. There being far more work here in proportion to the entire population, it follows that if it were distributed here, as there, between the sexes, all might live in comparative comfort.

As for woman's nature, we wouldn't change it if we could. It is about right. The trouble is not with the nature, but with the education. The girls are not at all to blame for wanting to be married. That is every nice girl's right and privilege. But her mistake is in her not seeing that the surest way to get a good husband is to make herself worthy of one; and that to do this she must perform faithfully and well whatever she undertakes. Mrs. Demorest's own testimony that she can't keep her best workers, because "some sensible man is sure to discover their value," shows how true it is that even here, too, "haste makes waste," and that the surest mode of reaching the desired destination is to perform thoroughly every duty on the way. Let the girls thoroughly understand that truth, and act up to it, and let employers furnish proper facilities for improving their skill, and—our word for it—there will be no more complaint of any lack of competent female workers, to whom good wages can be afforded. If they can only be told how, we believe the girls will work skillfully and faithfully even for a livelihood. That is the way we see it. But, even at Mrs. Demorest's point of view, they'll do it—for a husband anyhow.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to present, through your paper, a question for the stockholders to decide. *Shall the shameful abuses of the road be corrected by the stockholders or by the Legislature?* If by the former, and good men are made directors, the stock, I confidently believe, will sell before long for one hundred per cent. premium. Intelligent railroad men say that eight million income, with good management, would enable the road to divide ten per cent. And yet, with an income of eleven million and over, the road only divides seven per cent. It is believed that one great abuse is the enormous issue of full passes—supposed to be nearly or quite one-half of all the travel on the road. But this is only one of many abuses. The wood contracts, past and present, acknowledged by "the deep damnation of their own confession," should stamp infamy upon those directors who had the hardihood thus to prostitute their official trusts.

But let us come to the question—*shall the stockholders themselves put in faithful directors* and thus correct mismanagement and make the stock worth one hundred per cent. premium—or will they, in disregard of their interests and their duty, force Legislative action, which may, in probing corruption, curtail the powers and value of the franchise.

A STOCKHOLDER.

This is a very sensible question to ask, but it is one which can be very easily answered. Unless the stockholders feel interest enough in reforming the management of this road, they may rest assured the Legislature will not do it for them. If they choose to reelect the present Directors and Officers, that fact will be quoted as perfectly conclusive against any attempt that may be made to secure legislative interference. If the *Stockholders*,—the parties most deeply interested in the matter—are perfectly satisfied with the present management of the road, what business has anybody else to interfere? If *they* choose to give Mr. Corning the profit on supplying the road with whatever it needs, instead of a salary for his services, who else has any right to complain?

Besides, this farce of legislative inquiry has been played over and over again already. The attempt either results in voting down any such proposition, or else in securing a Committee interested in whitewashing the whole concern. What means are resorted, to to bring about such results, those who know won't tell, and those who would tell, if they could, don't know. But nobody can have any great difficulty in guessing.

The stockholders have this matter in their own hands. If they are satisfied with the dividends they get, and with the management of the road, very well; they can continue both. If not, they can reform it. The partners and other accomplices of the President of the road are already boasting that they have secured proxies enough to continue their control of its affairs. If this is so, they will undoubtedly do it. We shall believe it when the result proves it, and not before.

A Pleasant State of Things.—In the morning papers of Thursday it was stated that, as one of the Dry Dock stages was going up town, the driver had some dispute with a passenger, an elderly gentleman, named Hugh Clancy, about the fare. Failing to agree, the driver stopped the stage, dismounted, dragged the passenger out at the door, struck him repeatedly and severely about the head, and finally knocked him down, his head striking the curbstone. No one seems to have interferred—no policeman seems to have been present or to have been called. Mr. Clancy was taken home, where he *died* of his injuries; and it was added that the police were looking for the driver. Yesterday morning it was announced that the driver had been found, arrested, and *held to bail* in the sum of $1,000!

It is well that the public should understand the terms on which they ride in the public omnibuses. The drivers of those institutions seem to have a very plenary power to deal with their passengers after a very summary style. It will be necessary hereafter to address them with somewhat more of deference than has hitherto been deemed their due. Any failure in this respect may be followed by the most decisive measures. The delinquent passenger may find his brains knocked out without any special ceremony; but he will have the consolation of knowing that in that event the outraged driver will be held to bail in a sum quite as large as would be exacted if he had been guilty of petty larceny.

We are a very free and independent people: but stage-drivers and shoulder-hitters enjoy a degree of dignity and impunity scarcely consistent with the beautiful theory of equal rights on which our institutions rest.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

How the Fall Campaign was Lost—How Charleston is not Taken—The Condition of the Rebels—What Next?—What May Be, if Done.

The Beeches, November, 1863.

The readers of the Times will bear me witness that I have uttered but one opinion on the proper military mode of conducting the war, and that, unfortunately, (if the loss of time and money be unfortunate,) events have vindicated that opinion to the very letter. It would have given me delight to have seen a triumphant march on Richmond, the capture of Charleston, and the breaking down of the rebel armies. For the first three months of the war, up to August, 1861, I fell in with the multitude. I thought a gigantic effort would crush the rebellion, and I think so yet, if we had had the military genius to devise and conduct a great plan, and had great armies. We had not, and when that became apparent, we had first to learn the art of war, and then to practice in the slow ways of the old method. *Celerity* of movement, with violent impinging attacks *on single points by concentrated forces*, constitute almost all the art of a quick and vigorous war. Another kind of war—perhaps more sure, but requiring far more time and cost—is that of gradual, permanent approaches in an enemy's country. Bull Run determined that we had no Hannibals or Fredericks in our army, and we were obliged to adopt the slow method. On this plan, the anaconda system was the right one, and certainly we have broken the most powerful ribs of the tiger by the pressure of the anaconda. But even the anaconda must press more at some points than others. It was palpable that the Mississippi River was the main line of attack and defence. It was palpable also that the lines of railroad converging from the Mississippi, or the interior South, (which are absolutely necessary to maintain communication with the Mississippi,) could only be held permanently by holding the mountain passes of East Tennessee and North Carolina. They are the keys of the Central South, which, possessed by an invading army, enables it to command the whole interior of the country. A knowledge of the railroad systems of this country was the first thing required of a good General in this war; for a knowledge of that, a perfect knowledge of the topography of the country was necessary. But I see no evidence that any commanding General in the war had much knowledge of either. The railroad companies sent a great many energetic men to make Generals of; but where was there one who could take a *coup d'œil* of the whole country? Where was there one who had studied its topography and resources?

But we must be content to work with the tools we have. Most fortunately, the rebels have no better. We could not hope that they should have Generals much inferior to Bragg, Pemberton and Johnston. Lee seems to be the best of them and yet he has made two reports which prove him to be a very dull man, and allows us no liberty to consider him a man of superior capacity.

But let us proceed. After two years, we have got the Mississippi—got East Tennessee. Providence *compelled* the Government to do at last what ought to have been done at first. Even the rebels did not comprehend the full importance of East Tennessee till it was taken. Their blockheads are just as dull as ours. They can see nothing till the sharp lightnings and the live thunder leap from the clouds. But when Vicksburgh was taken, when the roads were open, when the weather was beautiful, what stopped our armies? What has lost in a great measure the splendid campaign which opened to the army of Grant, and might have terminated the war? It is a part of military history that more campaigns have been lost by *delays after victories* than by defeats. Giving the month of July to Grant's army for rest and preparation, there remained the three months, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, for the conquest of Alabama and Georgia. My letter to the Times in July last will show that I thought *that* was the exact thing to be done. The line of march (comparatively unresisted then) would have been along the Northern part of Mississippi and Alabama, till they arrived on the mountain slopes of the Cumberland, where, uniting (in operation) with the Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga would have been evacuated, Bragg forced to retire—Rome, Atlanta and Columbus, all have fallen, and the 1st of November would have found the rebel Confederacy denuded of the last hope of support.

Why was it not done? Grant had three corps; one of them was ample enough to defend the line of the Mississippi. Where were the others? One went to Arkansas and one to Louisiana, or at least large parts of them. Now, what I wish to say is, that the capture of Little Rock and the march to Opelousas was not worth, as to ending the war, one straw. We cannot end the war by running after Price, Holmes, and Kirby Smith, beyond the Mississippi. Let them stay there, and dig and starve in the swamps of Arkansas and Louisiana.

We must *destroy the armies of Bragg and Lee before we end the war*. The opportunity to do this in the most effectual manner was in August and September. There is no disguising the fact that we lost the opportunity, and we lost it by the *want of sagacity and energy in the supervising military mind, wherever that may be.*

The battle of Chickamauga was fought because Rosecrans was not reinforced from Grant's army. It was fought *for* Chattanooga, *and we hold it*. That will be the answer which history gives to all who censure Gen. Rosecrans. But I desire not to enter upon any controverted questions. The military positions I lay down will not be questioned by any man of intelligence. But what of Charleston? Simply this: That Charleston is a fortified city, which cannot be taken except in one of two ways: 1. By investment and approaches, as in other sieges. To do this would require a large army landing in Bull's Bay, or moving from Port Royal. We could not spare that army, and made no such attempt. 2. That, Fort Sumter being battered down, the monitors should be able to go in and destroy the place. Fort Sumter *is* useless at the present moment, but the monitors make no attempt to go in. Why? Simply, that as *offensive* vessels, against land batteries, the monitors *are failures*. We expected too much of them. Where is there an engineer who will admit that a land battery properly made, can be taken by monitors? Monitors were made—as well as *LaGloire* and other iron vessels—when there were no 200-pounder Parrott guns. They are very good machines for certain purposes, but they cannot do everything. Gen. Gillmore has done admirably—everything that he can do without a large army. We must, therefore, wait patiently till we have men enough to storm James Island, or the monitors are able to do more than they have yet shown a capacity for.

Such then are the causes which have lost the finest Autumn that nature ever furnished for the march of armies. The victorious legions of Grant were scattered on minor expeditions; and the iron fleet in the harbor of Charleston confessed its impotence by two months of idleness, within sight of that city. The question now is: What is the situation? What next is to be done? We are *to do just what we ought to have done before*. Chattanooga is the vital point. We must concentrate our armies from the West, and throw them with resistless fury on the plains of Georgia and Carolina. It cannot be done by any half-way measures. We must make the Army of the Cumberland 200,000 strong at least, and, if necessary, a million. The rebels are now nearly destroyed *by exhaustion*. Our Government says they have but 200,000 available men, and their movements seem to show it—for they are constantly *moving corps across from one point to another*. This is conclusive evidence of their weakness. We must overwhelm them by concentration at Chattanooga—crossing the Southern spurs of the mountains—crushing all forces in front—taking Rome, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington in succession. Two years of error and blunder ought to have taught us something of the science of war; two years ought to bring out some of those rays of genius which once illumined the brows of heroes and of Generals. Must we confess that we have no greater military talent than that of Bragg and Lee? If so, the heroic ages are past, and the genius of war must hereafter take its place among the common arts of life.

A Veteran Observer.

HONOR TO HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Public Reception Tendered Him in New-York—His Note of Acceptance.

The following correspondence explains itself:

New-York, Nov. 19, 1863.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

Dear Sir: Your fellow-citizens of the City of New-York watched with deep interest and gratification your discussion before English audiences, on your late visit abroad, of those questions of vital importance growing out of our struggle for National life—questions which seem to have been misunderstood, and at times have threatened complications of the most serious character between the two nations; and it is with great pleasure that the undersigned, on behalf of the City of New-York, tender to you a public reception at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

We do this most cordially as a testimony of approbation due to you for your noble vindication of constitutional liberty and government—your fearless exposure and denunciation of rebellion and rebel sympathizers—your unanswerable defence of our efforts to save our beloved Union—thereby, as we believe, contributing largely to the preservation of amity and peace between the nations—an end most earnestly desired by every loyal citizen.

We believe that you may greatly strengthen the bonds of love and union between the two countries, in which you have already been of so much service, as well as *rouse* the people to the support of our Government in the present emergency, by a presentation of such suggestions as may have grown out of your recent intercourse with the English people, and, therefore, we most ardently hope for your acceptance.

Permit us to say that our wishes will be met by appropriating the proceeds of the evening to such charitable objects as you shall designate.

Jonathan Sturges,
Jona. C. Green,
Peter Cooper,
M. H. Grinnell,
Eugene Kelly,
Geo. C. Collins,
C. H. Marshall,
Geo. W. Lane,
C. C. Goss,
James Brown,

George Opdyke,
Isaac Ferris,
John Cotton Smith,
Henry W. Bellows,
William Adams,
Wm. K. Van Buren,
John E. Williams,
D. D. Field,
Joseph T. Duryea,
J. H. Burtis.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1863.

Gentlemen: It will give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and to meet such citizens of New-York as may be kind enough to honor me with their presence, on the evening you name.

Not being willing at present to turn the generous stream of the public interest to any private account, I propose that the pecuniary results of the meeting, which I understand is to be by paid entrances, should be devoted to that truly national institution, the United States Sanitary Commission.

Respectfully, yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Gen. Hartsuff Disabled—Nothing from Knoxville.

Lexington, Ky., Friday, Nov. 20.

Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, commanding the Twentieth army corps, has arrived here. The change of position of the ball in his thigh, which he received at Antietam, disables him from active field duty for the present. He has been ordered to Cincinnati to preside over an important court-martial. The command of a District in the Department of the Ohio will probably be tendered him should his disability continue.

Nothing has been received from Cumberland Gap, and the line east of that point is still interrupted, it is supposed from recent rains.

The Duty of the Hour.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union, on "The Duty of the Hour," under the auspices of the Womens' Loyal National League. He declared that the duty of the present was not emancipation preeminently, for the people of the States where Slavery existed were already acting in the matter; but that it was to take measures for the education and elevation of the freedmen, and to obtain and impart to others a just and adequate idea of the destiny of our country.

Brutal Assault on a Naval Officer.—An intense excitement was created in Broadway, near Broome-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by an unprovoked and brutal assault upon a naval officer, James B. Smith—some say a Captain—by a huge brutal fellow, James Murray, who claims to be a mate of a vessel. The latter attacked Smith, a man half his size, beat and terribly disfigured him with brass knuckles, but was badly whipped and punished himself. He at the conclusion of the affair fled, but was chased and arrested by Officer Fenton of the Eighth Precinct. The Officer, John B. Smith, was intoxicated as was his assailant. The prisoner had two subordinate officers with him, who without interference witnessed the assault. Sergt. Ellworth of the Eighth Precinct, to which all the parties were brought, locked up the burly ruffian Murray. On the word of honor of Smith (who said he lived at No. 87 Prospect-place, Brooklyn,) and his two comrades, who said they would appear against Murray in the morning, Sergeant Ellsworth, instead of locking him and them up, as he might have done, as witnesses, let them go. They all deceived him and Officer Fenton, did not put in an appearance, and the ruffian, Murray, was, of course, discharged. The falsehood of these officers deserves the severest reprehension; it was a poor return for the kindness and courtesy shown them by Sergeant Ellsworth, Officer Fenton and others, and the uniform they wore was disgraced by it. If they are at this station the matter should receive further attention from their superior officers.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his fifth *matinée* of popular music at this establishment to-day. He will have the assistance of the Bretto family, and of Mr. S. C. Campbell. Several novel orchestral features will be presented.

A Treatise on Catarrh, by Dr. Rowe, of No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

Its Causes—Pernicious Effects on the System—Where Located—How Treated Heretofore—Diseases which it Produces—Fatal Consequences of Neglecting it.

Of all diseases, there is none more prevalent, deleterious, and yet more neglected, than Catarrh. Few realize the fatal consequences of neglecting it, and, consequently, are not cognizant of how many diseases to which it is inducive. It is truly surprising that, of a disease so prevalent, and exercising such pernicious effects on the system, so little should be known by both professional and non-professional. It is much to be regretted that the medical faculty should have paid so little attention to it, or otherwise much suffering would have been relieved, and undoubtedly many might have been saved from a premature grave. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that cannot be denied, hundreds, yes, thousands, being living witnesses to this fact, and how many that are gone none can tell. In consequence of their total ignorance of it, and exerting themselves in no way to gain more information on the subject, hundreds of nostrums, in the shape of snuffs, have sprung up like mushrooms, as the panacea for the disease in all its stages; and, worse than this, these very snuffs have been recommended by physicians. Not willing to admit their ignorance of the disease, the patient is dismissed when applying for aid, with the answer that "Catarrh can never be cured." Try a little snuff, says one; a little fine salt and sugar, says another; snuff up a little cold water, says a third. If these remedies are not prescribed, it is either neuralgia or the effects of a cold, which will soon wear away. Alas! how many there are that wear away before the cold does! Being a regular Physician myself, and at one time a general Practitioner, nothing disrespectful is intended to the general practitioner, as, feeling that their services are but too little appreciated, it would be foreign to my object to wish to make the slightest imputation, but in a work like this, where the health, comfort, and even lives of thousands are at stake, it is not only impossible to avoid, but absolutely necessary to criticise, even though it be harshly. It will be seen from this that really nothing that could be beneficial has been done. Consequently there are many that believe that the disease can never be cured, added to which, their having been told by those in whom they naturally placed confidence, that "Catarrh can never be cured," has tended to make them more positive in their opinions. It must be remembered by such that this is a progressive age. Science has made and is making gigantic strides. Many things that could not be done when they were boys, and which had one hinted of being ultimately done, would have brought down the ridicule of those before whom he should have been so foolhardy as to venture the assertion, have been accomplished. The sciences of both Medicine and Surgery have not been behind hand, but have kept pace with the other branches of science. How many operations in by-gone times, now performed with facility and success, were then looked on as not only impracticable, but absolutely impossible. Why then may I not ask, should not more have been learned of Catarrh and an effectual method of treating it?

Catarrh in many instances is caused from a violent cold which has been neglected, thereby leaving the glands and membrane in an irritated and inflamed state—the discharge which is hawked up from the throat or blown from the nose, and sometimes both being the natural consequence of it. Again, it is produced from scarlet fever and measles, these diseases leaving the same effects as cold.

At its commencement its seat is in the mucous membrane of the nose, but to show how it exerts such a pernicious influence on the general system, and extends itself to so many important organs, a short description of that membrane is requisite.

The gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane commences at the edge of the lips and nostrils, proceeds through the nose and mouth to the throat, from whence it is continued throughout the whole length of the alimentary canal to the termination of the intestines, and also along the windpipe and its various divisions, as far as the air-cells of the lungs, to which it affords a lining. From the nose the membrane extends through the tear-passages until, under the name of conjunctiva, it is spread over the forepart of the eye-ball and inside the eyelids.

Other offsets from the nose line the frontal maxillary, ethmoidal, and sphenoidal sinuses (small cavities situated in the bones bearing the same name.) A prolongation extends through the Eustachian tubes to line that passage and the tympanum, or middle ear.

Very many that have it in its incipient stages are not cognizant of it, thinking that they are suffering from a severe cold. To these a general description of the symptoms of it will be of advantage. It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat, and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflammation; soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then, the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief—the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head, as soon as the other sinuses become affected. At night sleep is often interrupted, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, thirst and feverishness generally being produced. In the morning a coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth are frequent, as also dizziness. Some persons become very drowsy, more especially during the day, after eating. After a time the memory is impaired, a restless, nervous feeling accompanying it—seriously affecting close application to study; in short, a general restlessness of the mind. Many are disposed to be costive. If the inflammation extends through the tear passage to the eye and inflames that organ, it causes the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is commonly called "Weeping Eye." If it extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and to *consumption*. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two-thirds of the cases of consumption, it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages. It must be remembered that the best and only cure of consumption is its prevention.

Procrastination is in this, as in other cases, dangerous. Many a disease becomes incurable from having been neglected too long. Humanely speaking, many that have died of consumption which commenced as catarrh might be now living had their cases had proper attention at the commencement, or before it had gone too far. Diseases are like children, grow so gradually that persons are not aware how much they have increased, until they are made aware of it by their failing health and gradual decline. Then they see that *something* must be done. They have awakened at last to their condition, in many instances too late. The silent warnings they have not heeded; then they see their folly, and have to pay the penalty. It is customary with many—how often have I not heard them say it—my mother, or my father, or some friend, had catarrh, but it never injured their health. To them it did not seem to, but it must have to a certain extent, though not materially. Did it never occur to such that these persons, though their constitutions were so vigorous as to resist the effect of the disease, yet that it was liable at any time, from any irritating cause, to have assumed an aggravated form and to have terminated fatally? One question may be asked such. How do you know you have the same constitution, or that you will be so fortunate? There are others, again, who will tell you: "It never troubles me much, and don't appear to injure my health." It must be remembered that catarrh after its acute stage apparently seems not to increase, but insidious as its offspring—consumption—it is nevertheless growing worse. It is customary with children to imagine that they will "outgrow" it. Never was a greater mistake. On the contrary it grows with the child.

Reference having been made to the various modes of treatment of the disease heretofore, it is not necessary to say that not one of them can have the slightest beneficial effect, but on the contrary, the most decidedly pernicious effects with the exception of cold water, which only cleanses, possessing no curative influence on it. It neither does good nor harm, affording at the most but temporary relief. Experience has proved to me that snuffs most decidedly make the disease worse, as they increase the inflammation. The only thing that can be said in their favor is that they clear the nostrils when obstructed, which however soon fill again, caused by the inflammation they produce. Any man that reasons must see that they cannot exercise a curative influence. I would strongly advise any one to rather suffer the inconvenience than to pay so dearly for so short relief. It would be much better to snuff up a little tepid water when the nostrils are so obstructed as to inconvenience breathing, as it will be found to give relief, and though really not benefiting the disease, yet will do no harm. In regard to snuffing up salt, and even camphor, which has been recommended by physicians, I can only say it is a barbarous idea, and one calculated to do much harm. I have known of cases where persons have lost their sense of smell entirely beyond recovery from this barbarous application. Many cases of polypus are caused from this harsh remedy, if remedy it can be called. I have seen cases where "Syrups" have been used to cleanse it from the blood, as is supposed. It is true there are many cases where it has so diffused itself over the system as to render medicines internally necessary to eradicate its injurious effects, but they must always be used in connection with local treatment, else it is like trying to stop a stream by damming it in the middle. There are many cases of Catarrh in which the disease can only be checked and prevented from growing worse, at the same time removing the disagreeable effects of it, but not eradicating it entirely from the system, while there are other apparently bad cases that can be entirely cured, and like all diseases, there are others that have gone too far for medical aid. I once had a most distressing case, that of a lady, the mother of five children, who had lost the roof of her mouth from the disease; consequently her speech was so impaired that it was almost impossible to understand her even by the utmost trying. I never witnessed a more distressing scene than when I had to tell her nothing could be done for her. With tears in her eyes she besought me to try to do something for her. "Oh!" said she, "to think that I cannot make my children understand me when I speak to them." Polypus in the nose is frequently caused from catarrh. I was once consulted by a young lady of about twenty years of age, who had been afflicted for many years with catarrh, though neither she nor her parents were aware that it was catarrh. The disease had gradually grown worse, her throat becoming affected from the mucous falling into it. She had been under the care of several physicians, some of whom treated her for bronchitis, while others treated her for consumption. Gradually the disease increased until at last the nostrils became obstructed so as to render breathing through them impossible. Respiration gradually became more and more difficult by her mouth, until it got so that she could scarcely breathe, the polypus which had obstructed the nostrils having pressed on the soft palate and into the pharynx, causing the obstruction in respiration as also deglutition. In this case, an operation would have been necessary to remove the polypus. Though the operation itself could have been performed successfully, she had been so reduced by the disease that she could not have lived through the operation. Feeling that to be the case, I advised the father and mother not to have it performed. She died in a few days afterward, having strangled. An exactly similar case, but one more fortunate, was of a gentleman about 35, on whom I operated successfully. His was equally as bad a case, with the exception that his constitution, once a very vigorous one, had been able to resist the effects of the disease sufficiently to enable him to bear the operation. After the polypus was removed he was placed under treatment for catarrh, and entirely cured.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Vice-President Hamlin wears such a shocking bad hat that the hatters of Boston have been compelled, by a regard for their own reputation, to come out with a public announcement that it was not bought in that city. If that dignitary has no respect for himself, he should have some for the exalted position which he occupies as the second officer of the nation, and immediately send to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and procure one of his stylish Fall Hats, which, for elegance and beauty, both of form and material, cannot be surpassed.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.— Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.— The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 599.—Nov. 20, 1863.
36, 14, 32, 68, 29, 44, 50, 64, 11, 66, 34, 49, 70.

Kentucky, Class 600.—Nov. 20, 1863.
47, 60, 46, 10, 64, 53, 19, 71, 33, 27, 4, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Nov. 13: No. 24,782 drew $100,000; No. 17,381 drew $50,000; No. 91,148 drew $30,000; No. 4,743 drew $10,000; No. 8,306 drew $5,000, being the first capital prizes; 30 ℔ cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,

And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTORS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 509 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL
PARADE AND BANQUET
OF
EASTMAN'S
STATE AND NATIONAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24,
1863.

DEDICATION OF THE THIRD BUILDING FOR COLLEGE PURPOSES.
TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The increasing prosperity of this College has made it necessary to again extend its accommodations and enlarge its facilities for PRACTICAL instruction; and the President takes pleasure in announcing the opening of the large and commodious building on Cannon-st., TUESDAY, Nov. 24, to be used in connection with the present buildings, in more fully perfecting and carrying out the original and preëminent mode of *proper* (business) education for young men, combining *theory* and *practice*.

The public exercises on the occasion of the opening of the Cannon-st. College will take place at
PINE'S HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1863.

The music for the occasion will be furnished by the
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND OF NEW-YORK,
AND THE
CORNET BAND OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:
PARADE AND SUPPER.

The Procession will form as follows, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, under the direction of the Marshal,
CAPT. THOMAS H. STEVENS.

The ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE in Washington-st., with the right resting on Mill.

The THEORY COLLEGE in Lafayette-place and Vassar-st., the right resting on Mill, and will move in the following order:

Marshal of the Day.
Members of the Police.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND OF NEW-YORK.
President and Faculty of College.
Graduates and Invited Guests.
Members of the Senior Department of Actual Business.
Members of the Junior Department of Actual Business.
POUGHKEEPSIE CORNET BAND,
Members of the Theory College.

The Banquet will take place at Pine's Hall immediately after the Parade. Tables will be spread for EIGHT HUNDRED STUDENTS and GUESTS.

The Bands will occupy the gallery and stage, and will play at intervals during the entertainment. The programme of music has been selected with great care, and arranged expressly for the occasion.

In response to the regular Toasts of the Evening, speeches will be made by distinguished gentlemen who have been invited to be present.

Ladies holding cards of invitation issued by the President or members of the Faculty will be admitted to the gallery.

COMMITTEE:
W. L. TUCKER, New-York.
K. ANDREWS, Ohio.
GEO. HUBBARD, Massachusetts.
S. W. DUNN, New-Jersey.
J. F. HINTON, Delaware.
W. O. DOUGLAS, Vermont.
C. P. GALE, New-Hampshire.
F. L. SOUTHACK, Pennsylvania.
M. N. SHOECRAFT, Iowa.
E. A. SMITH, Connecticut.
L. O. KENDALL, Illinois.
R. WINSLOW, Wisconsin.
G. YEABOWER, D. C.
J. L. PIERRE, Rhode Island.
B. C. REYNOLDS, C. E.
E. R. CROSBY, Maine.
W. W. CRAPSTER, Maryland.
P. L. LEWIS, Kentucky.
C. F. CARPENTER, Tennessee.
F. COWGILL, Michigan.
J. CARLEY, Indiana.
S. P. HOPKINS, Missouri.
D. F. MITCHELL, Kansas.
N. O. WILLIAMS, C. W.
R. G. HALL, Minnesota.
WM. HARRISON, California.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented and prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, is proved to be the best remedy for Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs that has ever been offered to the public. The great success and popularity of Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP are sufficient to recommend this tonic to public favor and confidence. It was originally designed to be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup in the treatment of Consumption, but experience proves that it is adapted to all cases of indigestion and debility. The Sea-Weed Tonic possesses all the strengthening properties of iodide of iron, iodine, and iodide of potassium; it is also similar in nature to the gastric juice, the fluid which nature provides to carry on the process of digestion; and when that fluid is deficient, the Tonic supplies its place. It is the only medicine which can answer this purpose, and consequently it is the only medicine which can cure Dyspepsia. Other preparations, however they may seem to afford temporary relief, never fail to aggravate the disease. This must necessarily be the case, when corrosive acids and minerals are used to cure indigestion; and such are the remedies which physicians generally prescribe for that object. The Sea-Weed Tonic contains no such injurious drugs; it is distilled from a vegetable substance which is produced in great abundance on the sea-shores; the mode of distillation being similar to that which is used in the manufacture of Jamaica Spirits. This Tonic never disagrees with the most delicate stomach. In the early stages of Consumption, the medicine is generally of great utility; as Consumption often begins with disorder of the stomach and general debility, for which Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is a certain remedy.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agent for New-York.

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CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally, and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N.J.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY, SIXTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-FIVE, EIGHTY-FIVE, ONE HUNDRED, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS — NEW STYLES—FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set [illegible]

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CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
AND
NO. 63 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS,
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reëlection.

(Signed.)

Spofford & Tileston,	George Barclay,
Elisha Riggs,	John Q. Jones,
John David Wolfe,	John P. Moore,
Hugh White,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Joseph Battell,	P. M. Bryson,
M. Delano,	E. B. Wesley,
Andrew Bryson, U. S. N.,	Robert B. Campbell,
M. H. B. White,	Chas. C. Backus,
H. A. Johnson & Co.,	James W. Cobb,
Clinton L. Merriam, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. Hamilton,
	Josiah Richards,
Wm. Tilden,	Russell Sage,
Wm. H. Burr,	And others.

Form of Proxy for Election of Directors, 9th December, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint Thomas W. Olcott, John E. Williams and Geo. F. Talman, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

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OVERCOATS,
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The largest assortment and store in the City.

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INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
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Dr. WADSWORTH'S DRY UP is a certain remedy for this loathsome disease. There is no mistake about this. The Dry Up has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh, and the sale of the article is constantly increasing. A word to the wise is sufficient. For sale by the Proprietor, H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I. Also, by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

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A story of adventure among the Black Hills, 90 double columns, octavo pages, ten cents.

The success of this truly exhilarating tale of Hunters' and Trappers' life has been quite a feature of the book trade of the month. It is now having an immense sale, and DESERVES it, for it is one of the most ENJOYABLE novels yet produced in its field of fiction.

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THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT.
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A translation of M. Ernest Renan's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation is so great concerning its subject and author that already thousands of the costly French edition have been sold. It is characterized by the *Christian Times* as "Man's ablest effort." One handsome 12mo, tinted paper, cloth bound, price $1 50.

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LAW REPORTS.

An Order Denying a Certificate of Probable Cause is a Judgment—Laches.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. 1,382 *Boxes of Sugar.*—This action was brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The case was tried before a jury, and a verdict for the defendant rendered on May 29, 1863. A motion for a certificate of probable cause was thereupon made by the United States District Attorney at the same term, which, after various adjournments, was argued before the Court on June 12, and an order denying the motion was made by the Court dated June 16, 1863, and filed June 24, 1863.

On July 25, 1863, the Collector applied to the Court on petition, and obtained an order to show cause why his petition for a certificate of probable cause should not be granted, and this motion was adjourned till Oct. 1, 1863, when it was fully argued.

The June term of the Court continued in session till July 6, fourteen days after the filing of the order denying the first motion.

Held by the Court—That the Collector was chargeable in law with notice of the proceedings in Court in the suit previous to the present application.

That the order of June 16 was not an interlocutory judgment, subject as such to a discretionary authority of the Court over the same. But if it were, the objection of the claimants that that petitioner was guilty of laches in not moving until July 25, would be entitled to prevail.

That that order was in character and efficacy a judgment absolute and final.

That the Court has no competency in law to review or recall a judgment after the lapse of a stated term in which it was given.

Motion therefore denied.

For the motion, District-Attorney Smith; in opposition, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

At the opening of Court this morning, Gen. Busteed appeared, to take the oath of office on his appointment as United States District Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama. The three oaths required by law were administered by the Clerk and taken by the new Judge in an impressive manner.

PRIZE DECISION—LIENS DISCHARGED BY CAPTURE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau and her Cargo.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the District Court, condemning the vessel as a prize.

Parties who had repaired the vessel in 1860 intervened in the prize suit, claiming that they had a lien upon the vessel, for which she should be held still liable.

They also filed a libel against the vessel in their own behalf.

The following decision in the prize case disposes of both suits.

APPEAL IN PRIZE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau and her Cargo.*—NELSON, J.—The *Nassau* was captured on the 28th May, 1862, by the steamer *State of Georgia*, F. J. Armstrong, U. S. N., Commander, while attempting to break the blockade of the port of Wilmington, N. C. The vessel has been sold, and a great portion of the cargo, consisting of arms and military equipments, has been appraised and turned over to the Government.

Harlan and others intervened, in the Court below, and claimed a lien upon the vessel as material men, and for repairs upon her at their yard in Wilmington, State of Delaware, in the Summer of 1860.

The amount claimed is some $10,000 and upward. It is admitted that property seized as prize of war under the law of nations is discharged of all latent liens or incumbrances; and, in this respect, is distinguishable from seizures upon forfeitures under the municipal law of a State. The learned counsel for the claimants has, with great industry and ability, sought to bring the case of the seizure of the *Nassau* within the latter category; but, after the judgment of the Court in the case of the *Hiawatha*, and especially after a state of [illegible] was recognized by the war-making power under the Constitution, there can be no well-founded doubt but that the vessel and cargo seized for a [illegible] of the laws of blockade, or as enemy's property, are prizes of war under the law of nations, and not under municipal authority. This vessel, as we have seen, was captured as late as May, [illegible]. The case of the claimants is no doubt a [illegible], but the remedy is not in the courts, but [illegible] Government in whose hands are the proceeds of the vessel [illegible]

Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for claimants, Mr. T. J. Williams.

Liability of Banks for Negligence—A Bank is not the Agent of any Stranger who Sends a Note for Collection without Compensation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

Edward Gould vs. *The Herkimer County Bank.*—This case is that the plaintiff's assignors, Rushmore, Cone & Co., transmitted to the Bank in the village of Little Falls, on the 4th of May, 1861, a note for collection, drawn payable to their order by R. & E. Reed at the said Bank for $318 84, payable on the 18th of May, and directed the Bank to transmit the proceeds. The note was indorsed by the holder for collection, and not being paid at maturity, was not protested against the holders and was not returned to them until Rushmore, Cone & Co. applied to the bank on the 30th of May, by letter, for the proceeds. The next day the note was inclosed to Rushmore, Cone & Co. P. & E. Reed failed in business on the 3d of June and made an assignment of their property, preferring creditors, among others the Bank. On these facts plaintiff claims to recover damages to the amount of $1,000, on the grounds that the defendant neglected to protest the note and give notice of non-payment, and that defendant did not return the note within a reasonable time. On the first ground they rely upon the custom and usage of banks to protest the notes of their customers, and to give them notice of non-payment. On the trial before the referee he held that whatever custom and usages may be in this respect as between the banks and their customers, or between themselves when they have usages of reciprocal, mutual correspondence for their mutual convenience and benefit, it is not believed that such custom exists between the banks and strangers whereby an unknown party can impose upon a bank the agency of giving notice of non-payment of notes sent for collection, and returning such notes not paid without compensation and at their own expense. Banks are not the general or special agents of strangers for every purpose, although they hold themselves by the customs and usages of the country, as agents for the collection or protest, when required, to charge indorsers of notes payable at their counters, in consideration of the benefits expected from retaining in deposit the funds received for a longer or a shorter term. The Referee therefore found that the complaint should be dismissed. Plaintiffs appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and, on the argument yesterday, the Court unanimously affirmed the judgment.

Wm. A. Coursen for appellants; H. Nolton for respondents.

Indorsement Without Consideration, where no Fraudulent Use is Made of It.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Henry J. Harrington vs. *James A. Dorr.*—This action was brought against the defendant as indorser of six promissory notes, bearing different dates and payable at different times, for $500 each.

The defendant signed the notes as Treasurer of the Northfield Brick Company. The defence set up in the answer was that the defendant indorsed the notes for the accommodation of one Myers, and that Myers passed them to the plaintiff after their maturity.

Evidence was given to show that Myers held the notes of the Brick Company, which were overdue, and that the defendant, at Myers' request, gave new notes for these, and at Myers' request indorsed them without consideration. The defendant testified that Myers applied to him as a matter of favor to him, Myers, to give him the use of his name. The original notes were destroyed at the time of the renewals. They were given for cash advanced by Myers to the Company.

The Court directed a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that these notes having been passed to plaintiff after maturity, the indorser, who received no consideration for his indorsement, was not liable.

The plaintiff appealed, urging that it is no defence to a bill or note held by an indorser who has given value for it, that it was made without consideration paid to the acceptor or indorser, where there is no fraud in the use made of it, or where the use was in accordance with the purpose for which it was accepted or indorsed. It does not affect the responsibility of such acceptor or indorser that it passed away after maturity, or that the purchaser for value knew that the acceptor or indorser was an accommodation acceptor or indorser, or that he took it in payment or as security for a precedent debt.

The appeal was argued, and decision reserved.

Chester & Kennady for plaintiff; Brainard & Rice for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Rachel Acker vs. *James Acker.*—Motion to recall stay of proceedings; denied without costs.

Emmeline L. Klapp vs. *William H. Klapp.*—Judgment of divorce granted on referee's report.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. *John Kerr et al.*—The motion to dissolve the injunction is granted; costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Kerr et al. to Run upon Part of Sixth-avenue Railroad Track.—Having come to the conclusion that the injunction in this action should be dissolved, I see no reason why, if the plaintiffs ask to stay the assessment of damages, they should not be gratified. The assessment is for their benefit, and the delay will be chargeable to their application. The motion is granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 8 bbls. Ashes, 19,019 bbls. Flour, 301 bbls. and 944 bags Corn Meal, 316 bags Buckwheat Flour, 123,897 bushels Wheat, 16,390 bushels Corn, 14,900 bushels Barley, 48,280 bushels Oats, 6,824 bushels Peas, 7,556 pkgs. Provisions, and 864 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in request at buoyant prices, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is dull at present, but in view of the very moderate stocks in market and the firmness in hides and leather, prices are generally well supported, especially for desirable styles. The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea for the past week have been (according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*) 9,375 cases. Of this number 8,875 cases were sent by rail as follows: 2,343 cases to New-York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States restored to the Union, and 5,415 to the Western States, including 209 cases to California. The clearances from the Custom-house were 500 cases.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in limited supply and fair demand at 48c.@50c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at steady rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair demand at full prices.

COAL—Is in limited supply, and good demand, at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Has been in rather more request at full prices. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in more demand, and is up to 35½c.@36½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are saleable and buoyant, including New Sheathing at 42c.; Yellow do. at 32c., and Old do. at 32c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at former rates; Middlings, 85c.@86c. ₩ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 750 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in light supply and moderate request; prices are quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $22@23 50; St. Domingo do. at $22 $23 50; Honduras do. $33@$35 ₩ ton.

EARTHENWARE—With light supplies available, and the prevalence of an active inquiry, prices generally favor sellers. The auction sale on Wednesday drew together a good representation of local and country buyers, who competed briskly, purchasing not only all the catalogued lots, but also a considerable number of duplicates at very full prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in limited demand; No. Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ₩ box.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and quiet at buoyant prices. Good to prime Live Geese 57c.@60c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more freely purchased at from $6 50@$6 80 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are in fair demand and firm, including No. 1 at $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $6@$7 75. Pickeled Salmon continue quiet at $25@$25 50 for No. 1 ₩ bbl. Picked Herring are in fair request at $4 25 for poor Magdalen, to $6 25 for choice Labrador, ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring sell less freely at 40c.@44c. for Scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand at full prices.

FRUIT—An improved demand exists for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 15, and Bunch do. at $3 90@$4 ₩ box. Currants at 14½c.@15c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in fair demand early in the day at a shade higher prices, but it closed tamely and rather heavily. Sales, since our last, 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 40@$6 85, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 90	@$6 15
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 65	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75	@11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at full prices. Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $7 40@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 40@$8 90 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $5 60@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; stock light. Sales, 125 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted, at $5 65 for Jersey, $6 30 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 40 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advanced prices claimed by holders, and the market closes rather dull. Sales since our last, 102,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 59@$1 63, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 42@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; old do. at $1 38 @$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn has been moderately sought after by speculative buyers at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales were made of 119,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 16, chiefly at $1 15 for Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 14@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at $1 22½@$1 25, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Supply light. Oats have been active, having been freely sought after by speculators, and have again advanced about 2c. ₩ bushel. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Prince Edward's Island, 87½c., Western, 88c.@90c., State at 88c.@90c., ₩ bushel. Sales 210,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in good demand, at $1 40@$1 57 ₩ bushel; sales 13,500 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* publishes the following statement of the receipts of the new crop of Barley at the head of tide-water:

	1862. Bushels.	1863. Bushels.
Third week in Sept.	19,200	27,400
Fourth week in Sept.	20,400	137,200
First week in Oct.	60,000	431,700
Second week in Oct.	72,400	497,100
Third week in Oct.	232,300	266,100
Fourth Week in Oct.	294,300	289,900
First week in Nov.	336,200	186,600
Second week in Nov.	164,300	290,700
Total	1,199,100	2,066,700

The following statement shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at the undermentioned lake ports week ending Nov. 14:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	31,875	309,103	132,268	285,931	30,129	14,070
Milwaukee	15,143	315,812	16,903	29,019	13,651	4,602
Toledo	39,861	191,389	12,351	—	1,790	
Detroit	46,648	47,159	11,265	4,919	3,294	39
Cleveland	—	44,950	2,050	2,400	4,200	
Total	133,827	905,416	174,807	322,269	52,964	18,611
Previous week	108,156	1,003,839	188,004	312,468	44,489	22,037

The following comparative table shows the quantity of breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany, from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of November, in the years indicated:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Canal opened,	May 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,221,200	1,413,200	1,230,000
Wheat, bushels	25,054,700	18,607,800	18,250,700
Corn, bushels	20,559,600	20,164,400	20,479,300
Barley, bushels	1,703,900	1,602,400	2,157,100
Oats, bushels	4,806,900	4,635,900	9,247,400
Rye, bushels	725,000	741,700	361,400

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are dull and heavy; the former at 21c.@21½c., and the latter at 14c.

HAY—North River is arriving slowly, and is in active request at $1 20@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been less active, including American Undressed at $140@$170, and Dressed at $240@$270; Jute at $200@$205 ₩ ton, and Manila at 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request and advancing; Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@29½c.; Orinoco, 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

HONEY—A moderate inquiry prevails for Cuba, prices of which are very firm; 30 tcs. and 106 bbls. were sold on private terms.

INDIGO—Is in fair request and held with much firmness.

LATHS—Eastern find ready buyers at $2 35 ₩ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig is in rather more demand at $9 25@$9 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—All kinds are in good request, and held very firmly.

LIME—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Glen's Falls Lump at $1 35; Rockland Lump at $1 60; and Joints at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand continues good for desirable lots of Eastern Spruce and Pine, the supply of which is quite moderate, and prices of which are very firm, ranging mostly from $21@$22 ₩ 1,000 feet. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber continues to arrive freely, and there is a good assortment of Pine in the market. Most of the dealers have stopped the shipment of Lumber from the West, on account of the excessive freights; so but little more will be received from that source. Prices are firm, except as to Spruce and Hemlock, which have advanced slightly. Sales have been brisk and shipments heavy, though many vessels are wanted for Southern and Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	4,546,000	334	....	2,440,400
1861	4,077,924	898	1,509	3,516,300
1862	3,707,218	15	4,000	5,597,540
1863	9,552,926	62	....	3,049,000

The large increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling continues to swell the aggregate for the year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, in the year named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	284,401,600	41,787	40,625	126,858,177
1861	150,974,841	30,476	12,534	137,664,884
1862	214,399,270	31,672	131,764	161,496,801
1863	220,550,334	20,103	200,278	151,203,571

The Chicago *Tribune*, Nov. 18, says: "The receipts of Lumber during the week have been comparatively light; but owing to the want of dockage, the demand has been limited, and the market for cargoes has ruled dull and easier. In the yards there is a fair business doing, at former quotations, for common Boards and Fencing, but upper qualities are ruling higher."

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, for Three Years.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft.	366,716,162	277,633,300	210,883,367
Shingles, ft.	132,545,133	100,922,560	58,528,750
Laths, pcs.	36,427,000	25,494,000	17,186,500
Timber, ft.	6,985,170	5,392,300	1,311,490
Posts, No.	521,443	331,765	420,174

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate, since our last; prices have been firm.

NAILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Cut at 5c., and Clinch at 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Stocks light.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₩ gallon; Resin, $40@$48 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally inactive at drooping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 33@$1 37; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 24c.@25c.; Refined do. at 49c.@51c. free, and 39c.@41c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been pretty active to-day, sales having at $46@$51 ₩ ton. Receipts to-day 561 sacks. Oil Meal is in demand at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand to-day, and prices have been comparatively firm, though there has been much less excitement in the market. Sales have been made since our last of 2,900 bbls., at $18 25 for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13 25@$13 75 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales 170 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand and firm at 8½c.@10½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 385 boxes. Dressed Hogs have been in good request at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in active demand, partly for future delivery, at buoyant prices. Sales 5,500 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@12½c., including 1,000 bbls. for December delivery, at 12c.; 1,000 bbls. for December and January delivery at 12½c.; and 500 tubs, at 15c. ₩ lb. Beef has been more active, at full prices. Receipts have been heavy to-day. Sales 2,250 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; India Mess, $28 50@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 650 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Government contracts have been awarded for 500 bbls. Plain Mess Beef at $13 40; 500 bbls. do. at $13 75; 500 bbls. do. at $13 90; 1,500 bbls. do. at $14; 500 bbls. do. at $14 25; 700 bbls. do. at 14 80, and 500 bbls. Extra Mess at $14 40, ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@30c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request at full prices, including East India at $6 75@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in lively demand at 16c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, at full prices, including Liverpool Ground at @$1 65; do. Fine $2 40@$2 85 ₩ sack; Turks Island 48½c.@50c. ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more request including Clover, at 9½c.@10½c. for old, and 11c.@11½c. for new, ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 90@$3 10; Timothy at $2 70@$2 90; Linseed at $3 55@$3 60 ₩ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in moderate demand at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in less request, at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c.@14c.; Cuba, 12½c.@13½c., and Porto Rico at 13½c.@15c.; 1,050 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@15c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand, ranging from 14c.@17¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 250,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 140 pkgs. Grease at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand; and held firmly. Government contracts have been awarded for 200 half chests Oolong at 86c.; 450 do. at 90c.; 120 do. at 92c.; 1,189 do. at 95c.; 100 chests Souchong at 85c.; 47 do. 90c.; 8,000 lbs. do. at 93c.; 47 half chests Young Hyson at $1 52; 70 do. at $1 35 and 750 lbs. Hyson Skin at $1 40 ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been in moderate request, including Straits at 45½c.@46c., and Banca at 54½c.@55c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is more active at rising quotations, including Arctic at $1 65@$1 70 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is unsettled at 67c.@69c. ₩ gallon; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., part for future delivery.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, though rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. ₩ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 3½d. ₩ bushel; 600 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d. by sailing vessel and 7s. by steamer, ₩ tce.; 150 bbls. Tallow at 12s. 6d., and 750 pkgs. Provisions by steamer, at 30s. ₩ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour and 50 tons Oil Cake on private terms, and 15 tons Tallow at 15s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl. For Glasgow—1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ₩ bbl., and some Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Marseilles—125 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 400 tierces Lard at 65f., ₩ ton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets...... 4 29 | Moon sets.. 2 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 53 | Gov. Island.. 4 42 | Hell Gate.. 5 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth.

Steamers Thomas Swan, Hobart, Alexandria; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Industrie, (Norw.,) Jennesen, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tuisko, (Brem.,) ——, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Europa, (Br.,) Longsford, St. Ann's Bay, G. F. Bulley; Anna Lovett, (Br.,) Bird, Falmouth, ——; Northern Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Point-au-Petre, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Surprise, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; G. G. Brown, Gildney, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Abby Brackett, Cochran, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Marine, Miller, Philadelphia, E. S. Powell; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Col. Satterly, Smith, Alexandria; Tigris (Br.,) Porter, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolff; Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; S. Sawyer, Gamage, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Spray, (Br.,) Frost, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Belle, Cubberly, Norfolk, J. A. McSorley; Vivid, (Br.,) ——, Halifax; Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; John Lawrence, Rogers, New-Haven, E. H. Kiemer.

Sloop Report, Bennett, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steam transport Shetucket, Heaney, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French gunboat Milan, Commander Dubrerquise, Havana 7 ds.; mounts 5 guns and has a crew of 110 men.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Competitor, (of Boston,) Leckie, Manila July 27, touched at Angier Aug. 24, with hemp to Crocker, Wood & Co. Passed Java Head Aug. 26, in co. with ship Sooloo, from Manila for Boston. Through the Indian Ocean had fine pleasant weather. Oct. 2, passed Cape of Good Hope; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Oct. 23, lat. 21; had very light winds, veering from E. to E. N. E., and fine pleasant weather; have been 10 ds. from the lon. of Bermuda.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse and 60 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Nov. 11, Wm. Russell died, of consumption. 18th, off Fire Island, saw Br. ship Manrina.

Ship Garibaldi, Emery, Liverpool Oct. 18, with salt to Calvin Adams.

Ship Arctic, (Brem.,) Strucker, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. and 413 passengers to James Stewart.

Bark Emily & Ada, (Br.,) Hansen, Alicante 41 ds., passed the Rock Oct. 19, with wine, almonds, etc., to Josiah Jex.

Bark Amanda, (Pruss.,) Runge, Leghorn 64 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Dagma, (Norw.,) Lie, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Village Belle, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglass, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to W. M. Smith. In lat. 27 11, lon. 69 30, experienced a strong gale from N. E., with a heavy sea, split topsail, mainsail and jib; have had light N. and N. W. winds since, with continual rain.

Brig Vampire, (of Liverpool,) Blanchard, Algoa Bay 69 ds., with wool to Napier, Welsford & Co.

Brig A. V. Goodhue, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Besser, Bermuda 14 ds., with cotton to Thomas James.

Brig Havana Packet, (Hol.,) Harken, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Iduna, (Norw.,) Bucha, Marcim, Brazil, 62 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Emilie, (Hamb.,) Pfeffer, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides to George Savery.

Brig Ann Catharine, (Br., of Aberystmith,) Lloyd, Bermuda 8 ds., with wool to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Lilla, (of St. Kitts,) Wilson, St. Kitts Oct. 29, via St. Barts 19 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Emila, (Port.,) Silva, Anguilla 14 ds., with salt to H. A. Burden.

Schr. Charles Anna, (of Granada,) Branscomb, Granada 24 ds., with cocoa nuts to W. Carr. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Promoter, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Smith, Cape Haytien Oct. 23, with logwood, coffee, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Marie, (Fr.,) De Villers, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Senator, Bray, Greytown, C. A., 39 ds., in ballast to John A. Body.

Schr. Washington, Wyatt, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sarah, Stillman, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Jesten, Chincoteague, to A. C. Havens.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Risley, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. White Cloud, Nevin, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Cooper, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Undine, Baker, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Davis, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. I. H. Wilson, Bowen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jos. Franklin, Hackett, Hog Island, with wood.

Schr. Alex. Low, Smith, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. E. H. Adams, Hinckley, Baltimore, with coal.

Sailed.

Nov. 19—Ships Shakespeare, Franklin and Atlantic. Barks Edwin Lawry, E. D. Brookman, Acme, (Br.,) N. H. Gaston.

Brigs C. Harford, Carola, Phoenix, (Dan.,) T. D. Wagner, Adelphi, Catarina, (Hol.,) Lolo.

Schooners Vulcan, (Br.,) Solferino, (Br.,) Kate, (Br.,) D. W. Vaughan.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 20—Below, ships Maud, from Liverpool; Minstrel, of Baltimore, from South America; bark Warrior Queen, from Algoa Bay; brig Selma, from Havana.

BOSTON, Nov. 20—Arr. ship South American, from Hiers, France; Maud, from Liverpool; barks George and Mary, and Alice Tarlton, from Surinam Station, N. Y.; brigs Mecosta and Example, from Turks Island; Times, from Gonaives; Startled Fawn, from East Harbor; F. J. Salma, from Havana; schr. Faron, from St. Domingo; bark Warrior Queen, from Algoa Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Constance—Fr. ship, bound S., was passed, Nov. 9, lat. 42, lon. 30 51.

Geologist—Br. ship, bound S., was signalized, Oct. 20, lat. 6 30 S., lon. 30 W.

Keystone State—U. S. steamer, cruising, all well, 18th inst., lat. 34, lon. 77.

Mary—Br. brig, strg. S. E., was passed, Nov. 2, lat 21 40, lon. 64 52.

Ottawa—ship, of Glasgow, was signalized, Nov. 5, lat. 45 23, lon. 51 17.

Shakspere—Brem. ship, from London for New-York, Oct. 26, lat. 42, lon. 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27, barks La Plata, for New-York, ldg.; Concordia, (Dan.,) for do. do.; brig Meteor, (Dan.,) for do. do. in 2 ds.

At Demerara, Nov. 1, brigs B. L. Swan, for New-Haven in 2 ds.; St. Agnes, for Buenos Ayres, to load salt for Boston; Daniel Trowbridge, hence, disch.

At St. Kitts, Oct. 29, brig Thomas Walter, for New-York, unc.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemia	Nov. 21	Quebec	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov. 7	Bremen	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Bornssia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell	Nov. 21	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Nov. 21	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *vid* Hav.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N.O. *vid* Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. *vid* Nas'a.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Mails for Europe.

Mails for Europe, by the *Hansa*, *vid* Southampton and Bremen, close Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, *vid* Queenstown, close on Saturday at 10.30 A. M.

Mails for Havana.

Mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 1 and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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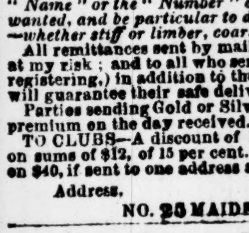

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at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, blocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—Being the continuation of our sale of Oct. 21, with some very select additions, the balance and the most select portion of the stock of an old importing and jobbing house now in liquidation, and to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Among which are London Dock Brandies, pale and dark, from six to thirty years of age; pale, gold and brown Sherries, ordered from the most reliable houses of London and the Continent; Ports and Madeiras, do Jamaica, St. Croix, Pineapple and Antigua Rums, English and Holland Gins, Scotch and Irish Whisky, in demijohns and cases, an unusual fine line of very old Bourbon Whisky, Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Catawbas, &c. Also, a small lot of valuable Wines, &c., from the private stock of one of the partners in the above house, recently deceased. Every article guaranteed. The stock will be sold in bottles, cases, demijohns and casks. Positively no other goods admitted.

Also, the stock of an importer and dealer in Havana cigars, consisting of an invoice of 250,000 Conchas, Regalias, Britannicas, Prensados, Londres de Corte, Brevas, Zarzuelas, Plantations, Medianos, &c., &c.—in all about twenty-five different brands. Part of the following, viz.: El Sena, La Turca, La Fiel de Reformada, Floride, Santiago, Cabanas, Figaro, Nueva Albion, and other favorite brands.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS, FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c., just landed per ship *Favorceien*, from Leghorn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, viz.: The Four Seasons, for garden; the Water Carriers, celebrated Bust of Madonna, by Galli; Madonna of Teneranl, full size: "Prayer," "Innocence," "Psyche," "Bacchus," "Group of Education," Bust of Washington, and other choice subjects.

Also, a very elaborate fountain, with three basins, for garden, to which the attention of the public is particularly called. Garden vases of various designs and size.

Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art for the decorations of parlors, consisting of pure white groups and figures, of which more full particulars may be had from catalogues; vases, copied from the ancients, "Roman" Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c., Tazzas, card receivers, and a full assortment of marble and alabaster goods.

The above are the importations of Signors Giovannoni & Zanoni, and are far superior to any offered at previous sales.

Catalogues on Monday at the store, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON & SON'S PLATED WARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON & SON'S PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.—The entire stock of a large importing house declining that branch of their business; every article guaranteed as represented—consisting of 70 waiters, of various patterns and sizes; 60 casters, all silver top; 50 cake-baskets, of beautiful patterns; a large assortment of vegetable dishes, with covers; urns, swing tea-kettles, dish-warmers, metal dishes and covers, liquor stands, lunch casters, dessert leaves, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of J. DIXON & SON'S best BRITANNIA WARE—Over 100 freshly imported Birmingham plated waiters (a few lots plated on German silver,) fruit bowls, cake-baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of AMERICAN PLATED WARE—Finest quality casters, baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

The trade and others will do well to attend this sale, as the stock is large and of the finest quality. Will be on examination the day before the sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., a large variety of household furniture, gas chandeliers, mahogany sofas, lounges, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, washstands, splendid gas chandeliers, fine feather beds, forty feather pillows, hair, husk, and straw mattresses, oil-paintings, heater stoves, 4 casks brandy, 2 light wagons, 2 bressau wagons, 1 horse, 2 large bar counters, &c. Also, at 11½ o'clock, a large lot of flannel shirts, drawers, pantaloons, overcoats, feed and grocery bags, &c., &c., office furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

WELCOME HOME TO HENRY WARD BEECHER—To be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M., for the BENEFIT OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell the choice of seats at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock. Tickets will be delivered at the time of sale.

Mr. Beecher's address will be totally different from his Brooklyn speech.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 19th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A rare and valuable lot of old coins, some of which are very valuable, viz.: "Martha Washington Half Dime," "Libert s Americane," "Liverpool Half penny," "Washington Grate Cent," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., BEtween the 8th and 9th avs. 8 lots together, 25x100, on the north side of 52d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—AT West Park, opposite Hyde Park, containing about 170 acres; the soil is particularly adapted for all kinds of fruit growing; has a large river-front, and will be subdivided if desired. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH ten acres of choice land and variety of fruit trees, in New-Jersey, one hour from the city, and near the station. Also, a villa, and desirable building sites, at Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to N. Z. FOSTER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, containing 100 acres, 25 well adapted to raising peaches. The farm is well fenced and watered; buildings superior. JOHN STOUT, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 61.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND, FOR SALE—At Maplewood, near South Orange, about 16 miles from the City. Apply to J. W. SHEDDON, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, UPON THE HUDSON, a beautiful building site of one acre, with river front and fine views, cheap. Apply at drug-store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

THIRD-AVENUE CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A full lot, with three-story house; also, a 3d-av. property lot, 115 feet deep, near 27th-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 224 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; all modern improvements; in East 24th-st., near Lexington-av; furniture if desired.
A. H. KIMMEL, No. 42 Spruce-st.

TROPICAL BALSAM.

PREPARED BY CARRENO BROS. & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables has been for many years past and is still the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced into this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the Drug-stores generally.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS.
EMERSON & SILVER,
Office No. 447 Broome st., second door west of Broadway,
Factory, Trenton, N. J.,

Manufacturers of rich presentation and Masonic regulation swords, fine spurs, belts, jewels, flags, banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs.

Over 30,000 swords made for United States Government since the war.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISESHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American, Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 658 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AGE—THE NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS—NATIONAL EMBLEMS. The demand for them is unprecedented in the card trade. Everybody that sees them wants them. Two packs in elegant card cases sent as samples, post-paid, on receipt of $1. Address
AMERICAN CARD COMPANY,
No. 165 William-st., and No. 455 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A Lecture will be delivered, the Lord permitting, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square, on the above subject, when the restoration of Israel and the personal reign of Christ in Jerusalem will be demonstrated from Scripture. All who reverence the authority of the Word of God are invited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor, under the direction of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Gens. Grant and Banks have sent parties to represent the condition of the freedmen in their Departments. The facts will be given at this meeting, and the cause will be presented by gentlemen who have been South.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The ninth discourse of this Series by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Job.* Preaching in the MORNING, also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Thanksgiving services on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Rev. R. G. FOLKS, Principal. 1,224 children received last year; 605 received during the last 8 weeks. Sunday School and children's meeting on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends, please remember these little ones want a Thanksgiving dinner. Exercises on that day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE—CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Prof. POWELL, of Tennessee; at 3 P. M., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Laight-st. Baptist Church. Sunday School Concert at 7½ P. M. The children will sing and addresses may be expected by several friends of the cause. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the series on the United States in Prophecy. Subject—*The Typical Character of the Hebrew System and its Application to our Times.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Character and Reward of Caleb;* and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject, *The Embassy of Reconciliation.* Services on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE will preach SUNDAY, both in the morning and evening. This church will be opened for services and a sermon by the Rector, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Seats provided for strangers.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., and Hall No. 854 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and the relations of spiritual facts and manifestations. Evening, trance speaking by Mrs. MARQUAND. Collections taken up.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REUNION.—The old members of this Church are invited to meet at the old homestead on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, a discourse on the history of *Bowery Village Church* will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Love Feast, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a sermon by Rev. F. S. DE HASS.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the MORNING he will preach the funeral sermon of Tunis Corson, of the 47th Regiment N. Y. S. V., who died in Beaufort, S. C. Subject in the EVENING, *The Life of Solomon.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL—MISSION-room corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. This wonderful work increases daily in interest and power. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., conducted by the United Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALTERS, leader. Preaching each evening through the week. A cordial welcome extended to all.

LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN.—REV. DR. HITCHCOCK will preach the Annual Sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. CUYLER'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, the 22d inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.
A. MERWIN,
L. E. JACKSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A special collection for the Sunday School will be made in the evening.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH'S GREAT ORATION on *The Negro—The Republic—Their Manifest Destiny*—will be given on SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the large hall of Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Admission 15 cents; reserved seats 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Our Annual Dinner to the poor, will be given on Thanksgiving Day. Donations in aid of that object are solicited.
B. R. BARLOW, Sup't.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG men and families, Broadway, below Astor-place. Rev. C. C. GOSS, preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING on *The Last Great Drama, or Scenes Connected with the Day of Judgment.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—THE SIXTH lecture of Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, from parable of the Prodigal Son, will be given on SUNDAY EVENING in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Subject—*Hunger.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—In the necessary absence of Rev. Mr. PETERS, his lecture of the current series advertised for SUNDAY will be postponed to the close of the course. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—THE HERALD of the coming King of kings will proclaim the stupendous truths of the Judgment Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ and Bible truth are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. THOMPSON, D. D. In the AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7, by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. C. E. HARRIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening the Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning from the text: *Thou art Peter, and on this Rock I will build my Church, &c.* For the evening, to be announced in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ and 2. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 22, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. H. C. STOWELL, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—SERVICES SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, from New-York, will preach in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. W. GRAVES will preach in the Market-st Church near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *A Question in Arithmetic, or, The Young Man and his Unsolved Problem.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ALEXANDER MACLEAN, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near 7th-av.—Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, the Pastor, will preach (D. V.) on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*Rest in the Lord, as a Political Idea.*

THE REV. JOHN LORD'S LAST LECTURE on the Fall of Rome will be given in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*How far Christianity Arrested the Ruin.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st.) on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3, and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. E. B. FERNALD WILL PREACH ON SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. ANDREWS will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. KENDALL, D. D.; and at 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on *Pilgrims at the Cross,* being the next in the series on the Gospel, as illustrated by "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." All are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the room, (Bible House) 3d-av., corner 9th-st. Address by Rev. F. BOTTOME. Interesting exercises may be expected. Young men are invited.
R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—REV. MR. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, morning and evening, in the large hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*The Work and the Reward of a Faithful Ministry.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School 9 o'clock A. M.

A SERIES OF DISCOURSES WILL BE delivered by Elder EDWIN BURNHAM, at Messiah's Church, Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder PHILO HAWKES. Seats free.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—The Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the seventh of a series of discourses on the *Early History of Christianity,* on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very competent young woman, with excellent City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; is a first-rate family cook and laundress. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with over two years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 16 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived as lady's maid and chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted in City or country by a respectable and well-recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, a situation as seamstress and to take charge of grown children, or assist in chamberwork; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; has the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., southwest side of 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as first-class waitress; no objection to chamberwork, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 85 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has the best of reference. Call at, or address No. 137 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as first-class laundress, or would do the fine washing and ironing; she understands her business in all its branches, and has had long experience; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

A man of experience (in first-class houses in this City) would like to make an engagement as buyer and salesman in an importing or jobbing house. To any firm wanting an energetic man, of large acquaintance amongst the trade, this is a good chance; references unexceptionable. Address WHITE GOODS, Box 152 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; left his last place on account of his employer going to Europe; has good City references. Address E. M., No. 612 Broadway, in the saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman of long experience and thoroughly understanding his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; satisfactory reference given from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 114 East 38th-st.

AS WAITER OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as waiter or as light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, Care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.—THREE FIRST-class men in a Yankee Notion, Hosiery and Millinery Jobbing House. One as buyer of millinery and fancy goods; the others as salesmen, who must show their ability to introduce first-class near-by cash trade; liberal arrangements will be made with the right men. All communications confidential. Address E. E., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J.—12 MILES from New-York, a girl who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing, in a moderate-sized family; a good home and healthy location; she must be neat, tidy and care taking, and well recommended; wages $7 to $8 per month. Apply to J. W. JUDD, No. 7 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A STATIONARY engine, two conductors, two brakesmen, three porters for stores, one stewardess, four girls to travel to Europe and California, a night watchman for a hotel, two clerks for grocery stores. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED, FOR NAVY AND WHALING VOYAGES—Landsmen, seamen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; short and long voyages. Also, five substitutes. The highest bounty paid. Apply only at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. JAMES & CO., Agents.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress, who has had considerable experience with young children and who has good City references. Apply at No. 141 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, (COLORED man,) who thoroughly understands his business. A good careful driver, and willing to make himself useful, may address Box No. 1,497 Post-office, with name and references.

VARNISH MAKER WANTED—COMPEtent in all kinds of turpentine, benzine and spirit varnishes. One proficient and reliable will be well paid. Address, with references, Box No. 4,126 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, in a wholesale and retail store down town. Address in handwriting, Box No. 1,424 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED a young woman as seamstress, and to aid in the care of young children; a German Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, as waitress and chambermaid, with good City reference. Apply at No. 220 5th-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 388 Broadway.

CLERK IN A BANK—A YOUNG MAN QUICK and accurate in figures, and of unexceptional character. Address, with name and references, NATIONAL, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THREE ROOMS, with board, in a private family, one mile from Newburgh, N. Y. Views, roads and neighborhood unsurpassed. Furnace in the house. Address B., Box No. 122, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with southern exposure, for single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

LIGHT TO THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Stock and Bond Lists of the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL are confessedly the fullest and most accurate published. The former gives the length of each railroad in the United States, in operation, progress, or projected; cost of road, rolling stock, &c.; equipment, share capital, bond and mortgage debt, floating debt, mileage of engines, gross and net earnings, dividends, &c. The Bond List embraces a description of each security, the amount and date of maturity, rate of interest, and when and where the same is payable. Tables are also given of Canal and Navigation Stocks and Bonds, Federal and State Securities, City Passenger Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Mining Stocks, Preferred and Guarantied stocks; Steamship, Transit, Express, Gas Light, Land Improvement and Miscellaneous stocks, &c; daily quotations of sales of Railroad and other securities at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards; table of monthly earnings of the principal railroads, extending several years back, and a weekly statement of the London Money Market. Thus, beside being the oldest and best conducted railroad journal in the world, it claims preëminence as a financial journal, and as such is recommended to all monied men as a sure guide to profitable investment or speculative adventure.

Published every SATURDAY MORNING at No. 9 Spruce-street. Subscription price $5 per annum. Single copies, 12 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.

Director..............................MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
First appearance this season of
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock,
FOURTH EXTRA NIGHT.
Grand extraordinary performance of Donnizetti's Tragic Opera, in three acts, of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
with the following unprecedented great cast:

Lucrezia	Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI
Maillo Orsini	Mlle. H. SULZER
Genaro	Sig. F. MAZZOLENI
Duke Alfonso	Sig. H. BIACHI
Liveretto	Sig. TAMARO
Vitellozzo	Sig. LOTTI
Gazella	Sig. BELLINI
Petruccio	Sig. YPPOLITO
Gubetta	Sig. COLETTI
Rustighello	Sig. REICHARDT
Astolfo	Sig. MULLER
CONDUCTOR	Sig. J. NUNO

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
second and last time of
DON GIOVANNI.
Gounod's celebrated Opera of
FAUST,
will be produced during the ensuing week.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
on which occasion the following talent will assist:
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
the favorite Baritone,
THE TALENTED BRETTO CHILDREN,
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years.
Master RICARDO, Cornet Soloist, aged 7 years.
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinee, or one person to six Matinees, $2.

Tickets for sale at IRVING HALL and the music-stores. Doors open at 12 o'clock—commencing at 1 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863.
LE DEUX VEUVES,
Comedie in one act, by M. Felician Mallefille.
LES ERREURS DU BEL AGE,
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by MM. Xavier and Varin.
MON ISMENIE,
Comedie in one act, by Labuke and Michel.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

THE GRAND STEREOSCOPTICON; OR, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The brilliant and quite unprecedented success of the splendid work of art now nightly delighting crowded audiences of our best citizens at Hope Chapel, is already exciting the envy of rival enterprises, the managers of which are imploring public sympathy through the medium of "cards," "cautions," &c. But the Stereoscopticon still stands unrivaled and alone. Thousands who have, during the past ten days, witnessed its wonderful and exquisite effects, can bear all the testimony its excellence requires. The views, which embrace all the realms of beauty, have been collected with the greatest care abroad, and with its magnificent apparatus, imported to this country at heavy expense, taste, experience and skill do the rest. All that the great Stereoscopticon has to say to the public is: "Come, see, and judge for yourselves." It needs no other "caution" than the sight of its would-be competitors.

Exhibition every evening. Doors open at 6¾. Tours commence at 7½ P. M. precisely. Grand Matinées for children and families on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
HUGH B. McKEON, Manager.

A CARD.

Those who desire, on
THANKSGIVING,
to pass an evening of merriment and delight, should visit the
WINTER GARDEN,
WHERE
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will present to their friends and the public an entertainment of the most charming attraction.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

Class I.—White Oak for Gun Carriages.
Class II.—White Pine and White Wood.
Class III.—White Ash and Hickory.
Class IV.—Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy-yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine, but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each navy-yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several navy-yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACtive business man, with the above amount of cash capital, to attend to the office and financial part of an established wholesale cash business. Apply to EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

STEAMBOATS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1863, the steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave wharf foot of Murray-st. at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester and Tom's River. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M.—arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen'l Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Manager has the proud satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 379 pounds and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
and still growing; the tallest girl ever known; has a
FOOT SIXTEEN INCHES LONG!
SLEEPS IN A NINE-FEET BED!
Is so tall, so large and so broad, that she
CANNOT GET INTO AN ORDINARY CARRIAGE!
In fact, her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to
BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.
In short, she is the most
STUPENDOUS TOWER OF HUMAN FLESH
ever seen upon earth, and with the
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old, and
EIGHT FEET HIGH,
makes the
TALLEST BOY AND GIRL
the world has ever produced. The reader can have some idea of their size by considering that the boy is full
TWO FEET HIGHER
than an ordinary man, and the girl
TWO AND A HALF FEET HIGHER
than a very tall woman, and
FULL A YARD HIGHER
than a common-sized woman.
In contrast with this
EXTRAORDINARY PAIR OF GIANTS,
who, like the giants of olden times, are
HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE THE PEOPLE,
and more, too, may be seen
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
AND
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
the smallest of all small men; throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput, entirely in the shade.
NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST
of humanity seen on the face of the globe. Never did the citizens of New-York or the world see
SUCH MARVELOUS WONDERS!
They will be on exhibition at all hours every day and evening.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½,
the charming Musical Drama,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
with that beautiful and accomplished artist.
MRS. WILLIAM GOMERSAL AS JOSEPHINE,
MR. WILLIAM GOMERSAL,
the Buffo Comedian,
IN THE CHARACTER OF GUILLOT.
in the same drama, supported by the entire strength of the company, will be given at each.
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
MARIETTE; OR, THE WARNING OF DEATH,
in which
THE SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,
is introduced, will also be performed.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER
will appear in her wonderful vocal performance.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
Three Splendid Groups of
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
one representing the
DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN,
in his encampment in the mountains of Old Castile; another, the Spanish heroine,
THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA,
accompanied by her guerrilla band,
ATTACKING THE FRENCH ARMY,
a spirited and lifelike representation; the other,
KING CHARLES THE SECOND
and
NELL GWYNNE,
two very beautiful and lifelike figures.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATUM WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
NO MORE DEADHEADS; POSITIVELY NO FREE ADMISSION UNDER ANY PRETENCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST, MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performance at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling attention of the public, to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great Americann public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the adoration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers, &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

IRVING HALL.

71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND.
SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and Dec. 5 and 19.
Tickets can be obtained only of members of the regiment. No money taken at the door.

GEORGE INNESS'

GREAT PAINTING
THE SIGN OF PROMISE.
On exhibition at J. SNEDECOR'S, No. 768 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,

"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.—Public Rehearsal No. 4, will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3½ P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the usual places.
By order. L SPIER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

OSCANYAN'S LIVING LECTURE,

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.

A peep into the Harem, with living illustrations, Oriental music, dancing, &c., will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets 50 cents. The Box office, where seats can be secured without extra charge, will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Tickets can also be obtained at Rose's book-store, in Atlantic-st., and Swayne's, in Fulton st.

LECTURE ON "SPURGEON,"

BY REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS,
On FRIDAY EVENING next, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVered in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, by Rev. JOHN BRASH, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25. Subject—*The Bruces of Scotland.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S TOUR in Europe at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, to-night. Tour begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA will preside, and Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., Rev. H. D. RIDGAWAY, and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver addresses on the occasion. Some choice pieces of music will be sung by the choir.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
Lessee and Manager...............WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 21.
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE,
during the present season, of
MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her triumphantly successful drama of
EDITH;
OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
Dramatized from the novel "East Lynne."
The drama will be supported by a
SUPERB CAST.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE CELEBRATED COMEDIANS
AND ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
when will be presented the spectacular drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE,
the comedy of
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
and the laughable farce of
PAT'S BLUNDERS,
in which
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear, supported by a
HIGHLY TALENTED COMPANY.
The pieces mounted with all the adjuncts of
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ACCESSION AND MUSIC,
proverbial to this popular establishment.
Seats may be secured at the box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIRD WEEK
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the most successful engagement ever played at this Theatre, and of
THE GREAT IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
nightly received by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES!
and pronounced by the Press and public
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
No drama, with the exception of the Colleen Bawn, has been presented to the public so racy of the Irish soil; so full of emotional power and startling effects.
Full alike of the
MOST LIVELY STROKES OF HUMOR
and
DELICATE TOUCHES OF TENDERNESS,
it evokes throughout that beautiful blending of
THE SMILE
AND
THE TEAR,
so emblematic of the Irish character.
The illustrative scenery, by J. R. Smith, is of the most picturesque and charming character, and the wild scene of
THE DEVIL'S CRAIG
has seldom been surpassed for
PERFECTION OF PICTURE.
The character of
TERENCE O'MOORE,
BY
W. J. FLORENCE.
The drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN will be followed by the pleasant protean play of
THRICE MARRIED.
in which
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will sustain
FOUR CHARACTERS,
in which she will sing "Cherry Ripe," the popular Irish air "Barney O'Hea," a German, French and Spanish Song, and dance the celebrated dance of Andalusia, "La Sequadilla."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress..............Mrs. John Wood.
ELEVENTH NIGHT
and
CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Of Byron's last new Burlesque, founded on the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
entitled
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE."
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE."
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE."
Produced with
NEW SCENERY,
BRILLIANT COSTUMES
NOVEL MACHINERY,
EXQUISITE MUSIC
and a
FULL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
led by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in her inimitable impersonation of
HENRI LAGADERE,
nightly received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
LAST NIGHT
of Geo. Jamieson's successful comedetta of
THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.
Box Book open three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK
OF MR LESTER WALLACK'S
HIGHLY POPULAR
AND UNPRECEDENTEDLY ATTRACTIVE
FIVE-ACT DRAMA
OF
ROSEDALE,
which continues to attract
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and to be received with even
GREATER ENTHUSIASM
than marked the
FIRST WEEK OF ITS PRODUCTION,
will again be given
TO-NIGHT,
WITH ITS HIGHLY POPULAR CAST.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager..................Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.............................Mr. B. A. Baker.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
willl appear as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Bulwer's beautiful play of the
LADY OF LYONS,
supported by a most
excellent cast of characters.

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INSTRUCTION.

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STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. For particulars, address HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

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—Lieut.-Col. N. B. Bartram, late of the Seventeenth (two years') New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth United States Regular colored troops, now forming near Philadelphia. Col. B. is a resident of Portchester, Westchester County. He passed successfully a very thorough examination before the Military Examining Board in Washington, of which Gen. Casey is President. The Government has made choice of a brave and meritorious officer.

Proclamation.

THURSDAY, the 26th inst., having been designated by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to refrain from all secular employments on that day, and to devote it to appropriate religious exercises.

Perhaps, never before since we became a nation have we had more reason for heartfelt gratitude to God for the greatness of His mercies. He has spared us from pestilence, and, through abundant harvests and remunerative industry, blessed us with unusual prosperity. By His aid and guidance we have been enabled to repel the assaults of treason and lawlessness which threatened to convert our land of Constitutional Liberty into the abode of Anarchy, and to make our name a by-word and reproach among the nations. In the midst of the calamities of war a brighter future dawns upon us. Our forces are victorious on sea and land; the area of the Rebellion has been circumscribed; treason has been rebuked; the spirit of anarchy subdued; the sentiment of loyalty strengthened; foreign enmity abated. Let us pray that these auspicious results may be speedily followed by the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land; that as a warning to posterity the instigators of the Rebellion, who have so wantonly and wickedly attempted to destroy our priceless Union, may be subjected to just punishment for their crime, and that their misguided followers may be brought back to their allegiance and duty; that all who have sinned against the majesty of law, in madly striving to subvert the mild and beneficent Government under which we live, may repent of their treason and have the sentiment of patriotism rekindled in their hearts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at [L. S.] the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, have you seen the splendid valuable Winter Number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions? Contains one dollar's worth of full-size Patterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, a double-breasted Waist, Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns, brilliant Illustrations, and very useful, interesting and valuable novelties for the Winter Fashions. Now ready.

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MARRIED.

Brown—Fowler.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, Mr. J. E. Brown to Miss Annie Eugenia Fowler, all of this City.

Chapman—Esterly.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, William H. Chapman to Alice, daughter of Martin Esterly.

Digges—Scrymser.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at Mosholu, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. A. Beach Carter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Leah M. Dickerson, J. M. Cuenaghan Digges, of Warrenton, Va., to Emma H., daughter of James Scrymser, Esq., of Mosholu.

Fails—Roe.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at Grace Church, White Plains, by Rev. T. S. Rumney, Samuel Fails to Cecilia D., daughter of the late Dr. Livingston Roe, all of White Plains.

Felt—Olmstead.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. David Felt to Miss Margaret Sutherland Olmstead, all of this City.

Hunt—Martin.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Geo. C. Bush, assisted by Rev. Hollow W. Hunt, Mr. Hollow W. Hunt, Jr., of Schooley's Mt., to Miss Kate A. Martin, of Hackettstown, N. J.

Herron—Burrows.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. A. Dickson, of Lansingburgh, Mr. Joseph M. Herron, of Troy, N. Y., to Hattie A., daughter of Jerome Burrows, of Brooklyn.

Langdon—Moulton.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Willard Child, D. D., Charles Langdon and Sarah J. Moulton, only daughter of W. C. Moulton, all of Castleton, Vt.

Sherwood—Carman.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. S. Plumley, Thorne P. Sherwood, of Newark, N. J., and Sarah T., daughter of M. F. Carman, Esq., of Rahway, N. J. No cards.

Wright—Hamilton.—At Trinity Church, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., E. Kellogg Wright to Josephine L., youngest daughter of the late Robert Douglas Hamilton, all of this City.

Young—Brooks.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, in Brooksville, Vt., by Rev. J. T. Hyde, Lafayette Young, of this City, to Emma A. Brooks, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Allan.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, John Allan, in the 87th year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Bostwick.—In this City, on the 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry W. Hubbell, Catharine, relict of the late Charles Bostwick, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Cummings.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at No. 128 Lexington-av., of apoplexy, Mrs. Jane Gorman Cummings, native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 69 years, for many years a resident of Washington City, D. C.

The reverend clergy, her friends, and those of her son, Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, and of her son-in-law, F. H. Gerdes, U. S. Coast Survey, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

Coleman.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Susan Hubbell, wife of Theodore Coleman, and daughter of Joseph W. Hubbell, of Norwalk, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Davison.—In Pittsburgh, Penn., at the residence of her son, John S. Davison, Esq., on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, Mrs. Mary L., widow of John R. Davison, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, corner of High and Spruce sts., Newark, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Davis.—At his residence, in Ballston, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Rev. Edward Davis, D. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 10 A. M.

Gray.—In Boston, on Friday, Nov. 20, George Winthrop Gray, of this City.

Funeral in Boston on Sunday.

Halsted.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, William M. Halsted, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st. (Dr. Potts',) on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

Jennings.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, James E. Jennings, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons-in-law, Wm. R. Wheaton and R. S. De Milt, are respectively invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 South 9th-st., corner of 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Jones.—In Paris, France, on Friday, Nov. 6, of a severe illness, Alice, daughter of the late J. Colford Jones, of the City of New-York.

Lent.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, Absalom Lent, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 128 West 43d-st.

Thomas.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Adah, wife of James Thomas.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 135 Hudson-av.

Whitman.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, Judson A. Whitman, aged 22 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Pyle, No. 67 North Moore-st., on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family will please attend, without further notice.

Whitmore.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Philip H. Whitmore, in the 28th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family, also members of Company C, Thirteenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Watson.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, Emma M. Watson, only daughter of Garret D. and Isabel Tunison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 229 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Woodward.—In New-London, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 15, Capt. John Woodward, formerly of Sag Harbor, L. I.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach SABBATH EVENING in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, upon *Mount Moriah; or, the Holy City.* Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach in the morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER, 1863.
CONTENTS:

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.
With an Illustration.
TWILIGHT ON SUMTER.
With an Illustration.
SCENES IN THE WAR OF 1812.—VI. THE WAR ON THE COAST.

Illustrations.—New-London in 1813—Fort Norfolk—Landing-Place at Havre de Grace—John O'Neil's Sword—The Pringle Mansion-House—Church at Havre de Grace—Craney Island—James Faulkner—Plan of Operations on Craney Island—Hampton Creek—Magazine on Craney Island—Cockburn's Quarters—Block-House, Craney Island—Old Court-House, New-London.

PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.—II. RURAL LIFE.

Illustrations.—Farm-Houses near Yeddo—Fusiyama—A Night-Scene—Village Aqueduct—Peasants Returning from Labor—Fisherman's Return—Dipping up Manure—Manuring a Field—Rolling in Seed—Keeping off Birds—Bringing Home Grain—Separating the Grain—Threshing—Preparing Cotton—Reeling Cotton—The Peasant's Luxury—A Sudden Storm—The Start for Fusiyama—Japanese Travelers—Village Inn—Female Hostler—Japanese Lovers—At the Foot of Fusiyama—Ascent of Fusiyama—Fishermen—Japanese Junks—Helm of Junk—Steersman and Mate—Sailors at Dinner—Village Life in Japan—The Castle of Osaca—Carrying the Mails.

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Chapter XL. Preparations for the Wedding.
Chapter XLI. Domestic Troubles.
Chapter XLII. Lily's Bedside.
Illustrations.—The Garden—"That might do."
THE GULF.
WHAT'S IN A NAME?
MY FRIEND CRACKTHORPE AGAIN.
THE ETHICS OF LOVE.
THE REV MR. ALLONBY.
JOB WARNER'S CHRISTMAS.
A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

Illustrations.—Filial Affection—Artillery Practice—A Nice Little Gentleman—Grandma's Query.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Illustrations.—Opera Cloak—Morning Reception Toilet.

With the present Number is commenced the Twenty-eighth Volume of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. It has been the aim of the Publishers from the outset, to furnish a periodical containing so great an amount of matter in every department of literature, presented in a form so attractive, and at a price so moderate that it should be indispensable to every cultivated American reader. The result of the enterprise has exceeded their warmest anticipations. The Magazine gained at once the foremost place among American periodicals, and for years its circulation has exceeded, as it now exceeds, that of all other periodicals of its class issued in the United States. No effort or cost will be spared by the publishers to insure that the Magazine shall maintain the position which it has won.

The following condensed summary of the contents of the Volume which was completed with the last Number will indicate the general scope of that which is now commenced:

ILLUSTRATIONS. Of these there are Three Hundred, mostly from Original Drawings by Charles Parsons, Henry L. Stephens, Granville Perkins, W. S. L. Jewett, John R. Chapin, F. W. Bellew, L. Voigt, John M'Lenan, B. J. Lossing, J. E. Millais.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. By George F. Noyes, Caroline H. B. Richards, Adrian J. Ebell, Alfred H. Gurnsey, Benson J. Lossing, John W. Draper.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. By Edgar A. Holden, Charles Hallock, Eben Hannaford, L. L. Crounse, Charles Nordhoff, J. Ross Browne.

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ESSAYS AND CRITICISMS. By Samuel Osgood, George W. Curtis, Henry Giles, S. W. G. Benjamin, M. W. Snow, Lemuel Agar, Charles T. Congdon.

TALES AND POEMS. By D. R. Castleton, Marian C. Evans, Fred. B. Perkins, Ellen A. Hastings, Fanny Barrow, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Alfred B. Street, J. M. Legare, Louise Chandler Moulton, Harriet E. Prescott, Nora Perry, Caroline Chesebro, J. T. Trowbridge, Mary A. Lee, Katharine F. Williams, Charles A. Gardette, Helen W. Pierson, Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard, Mary E. Dodge, Fred. B. Allen, John Saunders, Jane G. Austin, T. B. Aldrich, Seely Regester, Anna W. Shirley.

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POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR JUSTICE.

In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, the Convention for Nominating a Justice for the Fourth Judicial District, no Delegates appearing from the XVth Ward, the Delegates from the Xth and XVIIth Wards unanimously nominated JOHN LALOR for said position.

JOHN A. HARDENBROOK, Chairman.
George Donaldson, Sec'y.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, Xth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTIETH WARD YOUNG MEN'S PEOPLE'S UNION CLUB, held on Friday evening at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., at 8 o'clock, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nominations of JOHN QUACKENBUSH for Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards; also of WILLIAM STERETT for Councilman of the XXth Ward.

JOHN HINES, Chairman.
A. J. Keefer, Secretary.

Committee—Theo. Weed, John Hines, A. Sidney Done, Wolcott Gray, Wm. Fairfield, Jacob Tooker, John McA. Lear, John Goller, Jos. B. Polock, A. J. Dittenhoffer, John V. Gnodey, Wm. R. Stewart, Robert Wakefield, James McAfee.

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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE LECTURES.—E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, will give his admirable lecture on *Joan of Arc*, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Miller & Mathews', corner Broadway and 8th-st.; Rushton's, Astor House; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; office of the League, Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. Edward Taylor. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 19th inst., between No. 167 East 18th-st. and No. 80 Greenwich-av., A LADY'S MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at either of the above places.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
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I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

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The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediatel as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

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TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. Geoege Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"Iodine Water.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

East Hampton, L. I.,
May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

New-York, January 23, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The World Office,
New-York, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.—Gents: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
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NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA Railroad Company Stocks wanted, at the Highest market rates.

WESTERN SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Bought and sold. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.,
M. K. Jesup & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co.,
Agents for the U. S. Five-Twenty Loan,
No. 31 Wall-Street, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"**ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**"—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.........ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 16,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company,
No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
AB'M R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:

MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, JR.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Commissioners.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

P. S.—Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock wanted.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company,
No. 33 Wall-st., Nov. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency.

J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

Office of the Hampshire Mining Company,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. . MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale by

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

$20.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office "Pacific Mail Steamship Company,"
New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Office of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. [illegible] Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS, IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c., French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 60 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.—Velvet bonnets of every color, black velvet bonnets, thousands of velvet bonnets, at great bargains; velvets by the yard; trade supplied. Children's hats of every kind; mourning bonnets and mourning veils.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co.,
New-York, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. The conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner MERSEY, her tackle and apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner Mercy and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, gilt cornices, hair mattresses, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, lace and brocatel window curtains, extension dining-tables, chandeliers, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, bolsters and pillows. Also, cavalry swords, pistols, jewelry, plated ware, &c. At 2 o'clock, at our store, valuable collection of rare old coins, &c. Sale without reserve.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FIRST day of DECEMBER, 1863.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:

A Mayor, in the place of George Opdyke.

A Civil Justice for the First District, comprising the Ist, IId, IIId and Vth Wards.

A Police Justice for the First District, comprising the Ist, IId, IIId and Vth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Second District, comprising the IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Second District, comprising the IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fourth District, comprising the Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fourth District, comprising the Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

A Police Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

A Police Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

A Police Justice for the Eighth District, comprising the XVIth and XXth Wards.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, viz.: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 14th November, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENGINE of 80 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

CURTAINS.

New Styles, 1863, Swiss Lace, Nottingham, Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green, and Blue, Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of these articles, can find sample of the whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 92 West-st., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NIBLO'S, No. 6 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York City, or by addressing,

R. S. CONOVER,
Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, Seventh-st. Wharf,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chap. 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

Office Clothing and Equipage,
Cincinnati, Nov. 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, for furnishing this Department, by contract, with:

Kersey, S. B., ¾, Standard.
Kersey, S. B., 6-4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., ¾, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 6-4, Standard.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, at either one of the Inspection Depots in this city, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

City Inspector's Department,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

Cavalry Bureau,
Office of the Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

Office Clothing and Equipage,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract), with

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AMERICAN INDIAN, CHINESE AND FRENCH FANS

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON, Sunday morning, Nov. 15, a number of packages of BUTTER, in the neighborhood of Caldwell's; supposed to have been picked up by a lumber vessel in the neighborhood. A suitable reward will be paid for its return or information that will lead to its recovery, at People's Line Office, Pier No. 15 North River.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 419 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Office of the Depot Quartermaster,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Nov. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

2,000 15-inch battering shot.
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.

3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for, the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles, and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN, } Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

First introduced and now use the Nitrous Oxide. Dr. COLTON, the original demonstrator, administers it in person. No. 22 Bond st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of teeth: Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents. [illegible]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Hall, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of the New-York *Courier*, for advertising the annual parade of the Fire Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of R. Macklin for services rendered at the Sixth District Court.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman ———

Bill of Captain D. C. Meschutt, Seventy-first regiment New-York State National Guard, for transporting sixty-eight men to and from Greenwood.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of property owners in Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of F. R. Hartman and others, interpreters to Police Courts, for an increase of salary.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the resolution approved December seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, directing the Street Commissioner to procure a new engine for Engine Company number Thirty-six, be and is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably to the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the building of a new steam fire engine for Engine Company number Thirty-six.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Hose Company number Thirty-four, to be within the following boundaries: North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, Seventh and Ninth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-first street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, opened according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be granted to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad in Franklin street, from the easterly side of Elm-street to Centre-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Maginn for the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars, being for overtime on the work of constructing a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Catharine Donnelly to keep a small stand for the sale of fruit, etc., on the Third-avenue side of Tompkins Market, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William Morrow to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirty-eight Eighth avenue, provided the same does not interrupt the public thoroughfare, the said permission given to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for a house to be built upon the property of number one hundred and ninety three Fulton street for the use of Engine Company number Fourteen, said property having been lately purchased by the Comptroller for said purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to assign a lot of ground owned by the Corporation in Fifty-seventh street (south side,) between Third and Lexington avenues, opposite the new Court House, for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-seven, be it further

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he hereby is directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder conformably with the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-seven on the lot in Fifty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, whenever the provisions of the foregoing resolution have been complied with.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Edward C. Donnelly to set the curb and gutter stones and flag a space four feet wide through the sidewalks in front of his premises in Sixty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, A resolution passed the Board of Aldermen December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, December twenty-four one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and approved by the Mayor, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for fifty days excess of inspection fees, and,

Whereas, The Comptroller declines to pay the same, as, in his judgment, the resolution did not receive the number of votes designated by the Charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being for fifty days' excess of inspection fees, at three dollars per day, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A public fund or stock is hereby created for the sum or amount of two hundred thousand dollars, to be known and designated as the "Croton Water Stock," which shall bear interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and redeemable within a period of fifty years from the seventh day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller of the said City is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, to advertise for thirty days for proposals for the said fund or stock.

The said stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be awarded and issued to the highest bidder therefor. No proposal or bid shall be opened before the day and time specified in the advertisement, or accepted at a rate less than the par value therefor.

SEC. 3. The money received for said stock shall be paid to the Chamberlain of said City, and shall be exclusively applied and disbursed by the Comptroller in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled an act to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton water works, and for building reservoirs in the City of New-York, and to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City to borrow two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes aforesaid, passed April seventh, one thousand eight and sixty-three.

SEC. 4. The Croton Aqueduct Board is hereby empowered and directed to proceed forthwith to acquire the lands north of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, necessary for the building of said reservoir or reservoirs, and appurtenances thereto, and proceed to construct the same in accordance with the provisions of the last mentioned Act of the Legislature of this State.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution giving to Mr. Reichman, of number one hundred and fifty-three Spring-street, permission to keep a wooden image in front of his premises.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the resolution giving to Mr. Reichman, of number one hundred and fifty-three Spring-street, permission to keep a wooden image in front of his premises. Residents of that neighborhood have sent me a very urgent remonstrance against this resolution, and it appears to me proper to refuse such permissions when they are so seriously objectionable to those who reside or do business in the vicinity.

The remonstrance referred to is hereto appended, and presents several special objections to the granting of the proposed privilege to Mr. Reichman. If the facts are therein correctly stated, they deserve your favorable attention, should you again consider this resolution.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, refusing authority to the congregation of Saint Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, to extend the buttresses of the tower of the Church four feet beyond the line of the street.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my signature, the resolution giving authority to the congregation of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, to extend the buttresses of the tower of their Church four feet beyond the line of the street.

I believe that we have no legal right to give this permission. It would be void if granted, and could afford no protection against the legal proceedings which might at any time be taken by property owners of the neighborhood to remove the structure, so far as it rested upon the street. But, aside from the legal objections to this resolution, it is obviously wrong to sanction any permanent encroachments upon the streets. This permission would set a bad precedent for such encroachments, and would, I fear, be followed by many applications for similar privileges, which it would be impossible to refuse, without being amenable to the charge of partiality.

In the present case, the proposed projection would prove a permanent obstruction to the view from adjoining property. Believing that we have no authority thus to interfere with the right of property-owners, and that if we had it would be wrong to exercise it, I must withhold my approval from this resolution.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the removal of the Volunteer Barracks from the Park to the Battery.

Which was received, and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to the lease of Mount Morris square.

Which was received and laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to the renumbering of Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner with apportionment of assessment in the matter of the Central Park extension.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of treasury balance to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending a transfer to the appropriation of "Contingencies—City Inspector's Department."

Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, rendering a transfer to the appropriation for Lands and Places, with resolution therefor.

Alderman Long moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hardy, Masterson, Long—3.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah—7.

Alderman Hardy moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hardy, Long—2.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board relative to the necessity of a stronger reservoir in the alley of the Croton Reservoir.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the same be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

Which was carried.

The President pro tem. named, as such Special Committee, Aldermen Jeremiah, Henry and Ottiwell.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, &c., Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill lots on Manhattan-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to cancel an erroneous assessment against Miss J. Taylor.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Enterprise Literary and Social Union, to attend an entertainment to be given on Wednesday evening, November eighteen.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salaries of the Inspectors of Improvements on Streets, in the City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, being the same amount as those employed on similar work in the Street Department; that the increase date from the passage of this resolution, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same increase and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salaries of the messengers in all the departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Department, be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation of the City contingencies, to take effect from the first day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the salaries of the assistant messengers be increased to the sum of seven hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the salaries of the Health Wardens of the several Wards be increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, received to-day, recommending the adoption of resolution that the Comptroller be authorized, in pursuance of his recommendation, to cause a transfer to be made from the appropriation and amount under head of "Public Charities and Correction," of the sum of five thousand dollars, to the credit of the amount entitled "Contingencies, City Inspector's Department."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the southwesterly corner of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Tenth-avenue, west side between number five hundred and seventy-five Forty-third-street, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging and reflagging Eighth avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-ninth street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of widening Seventy-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbing and guttering Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks of Forty-sixth street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, for payment for services rendered to Committees of Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Hall moved to amend the same by inserting the following: And that the Comptroller be directed also to draw his warrant in favor of H. A. Parker, Messenger, and John Kerrigan, Assistant Messenger, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered to Committee of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James M. Sweeny, John A. Towle, Owen Cavagnah, James A. Earley, John E. Greene and William H. Moloney, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each; George Lotterman, Joseph A. Scoville and Thomas J. Carleton, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, to be in full payment for services rendered to Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then laid over.

Ordinance that the grade of One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be changed so as to conform to the given lines and figures on the accompanying map, dated February fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and drawn by Otto Sackersdorff, Surveyor, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the northerly side of West Forty-third-street, commencing at a point about three hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue and running westerly about three hundred feet, more or less, to a building known as numbers three hundred and five and three hundred and seven, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company number Eighteen, on the property purchased by the Comptroller at number eight and a half Stone-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose-carriage for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-nine, the same to be similar, in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company Number Thirty-eight.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley—9.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be set and reset where necessary, and that the sidewalks be flagged their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, commencing at the westerly side of Broadway and extending to and connecting with the sewer in Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

And the Chairman *pro tem* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-third instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday, twenty-third instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds, preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments, an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus. Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S School, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the Institution.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL! On a farm near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & FROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. [illegible] Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 20. Boys prepared for college or for business and received at any time.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks (both sexes.) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. Always pass the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A TEACHER OF EXperience, lately engaged in one of the best City schools, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics; highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY fully competent to teach the English branches, a position as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 122 Chatham-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PREWSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Jno. A. Post,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the [illegible] with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P. M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	2½ P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	10 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town. The Universal Clothes Wringer sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF WM. D. VREDER, No. 17 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. Those who have used their prevent [illegible] are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, sole abuse, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 60 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM.
JOHN H. McKIM.
ROBERT McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For terms, &c., see Circular.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BALLS.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK HAT-FINISHERS' TRADE ASSOCIATION will take place at Irving Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863. The Committee pledge themselves to make it the Ball of the season. Tickets, One Dollar—to be had of the Committee, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. JOHN W. SUMNER, President.
JOSEPH FOX, Chairman.
W. D. SPINNING, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one pear and peach orchard, one acre of garden subsoiled, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, WITH OR without furniture, the property situated on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts. House large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner; lot 25x100. Two extra lots can be had if wanted. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—1,20[illegible] acres of superior land on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Ronkonkoma Lake, and affording most beautiful building sites upon its border. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AVENUE AND WEST 10th-st., a number of buildings having a frontage on 6th-av. of about 70 feet and about 114 feet on West 10th-st. This property is all rented to good tenants for $[illegible] per annum. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on Boorman-place, West 33d-st., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling-house No. 295 3d-st.; size of lot, 25 feet front and rear by 96 feet deep; house about 42 feet deep. Price, $5,000. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 69 William-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 195 Henry-st.; house is 25x44 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 290 West 43d-st.; price, $5,600, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 176 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., suitable for a manufactory, with side lights and a separate building in the rear. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND high-stoop house in 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Rent to May 1, $350. Apply to JAS. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THE second floor, to a gentleman, at No. 8 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

GROCERIES.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 9c.—60 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.